

## LEVEL METER

D 354

200 Hz to 1620 kHz with Frequency lock-in

Instructions for Operation  
S45034-D354-B302-51-7518

SIEMENS AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT









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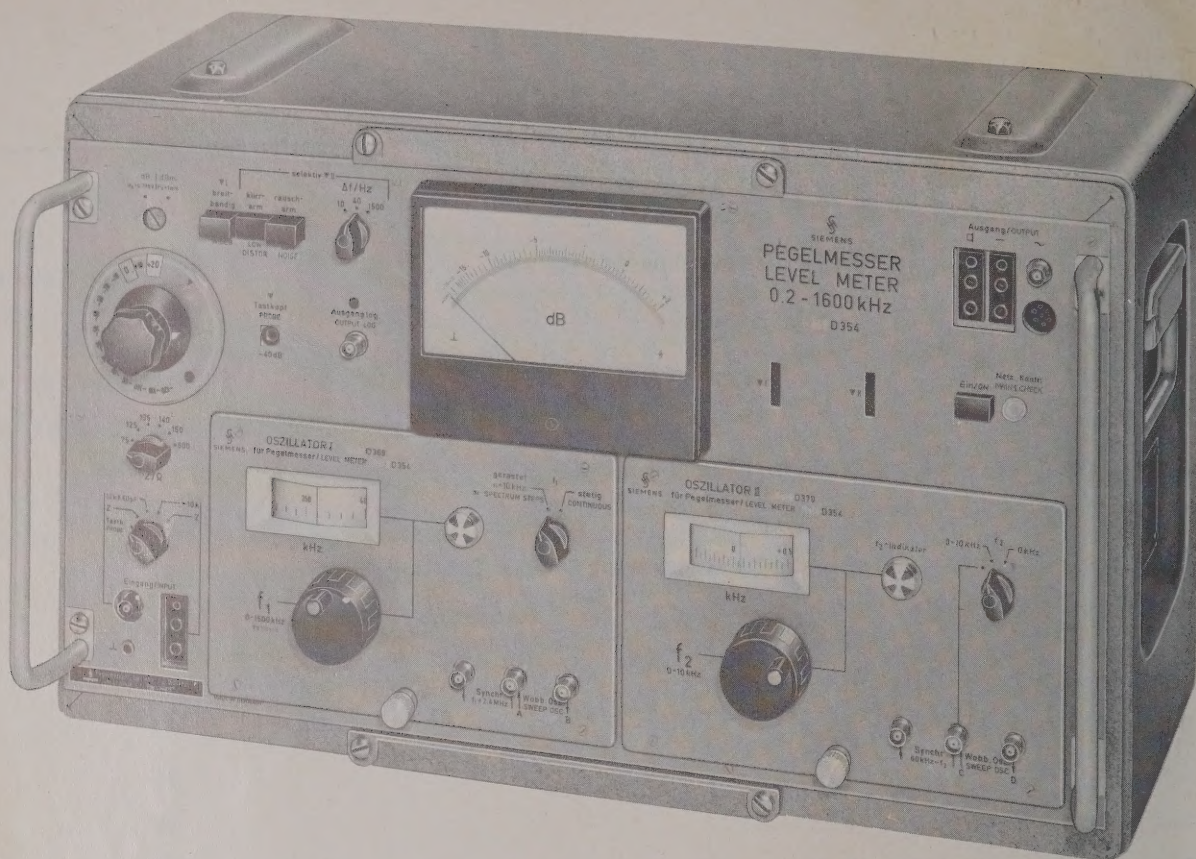
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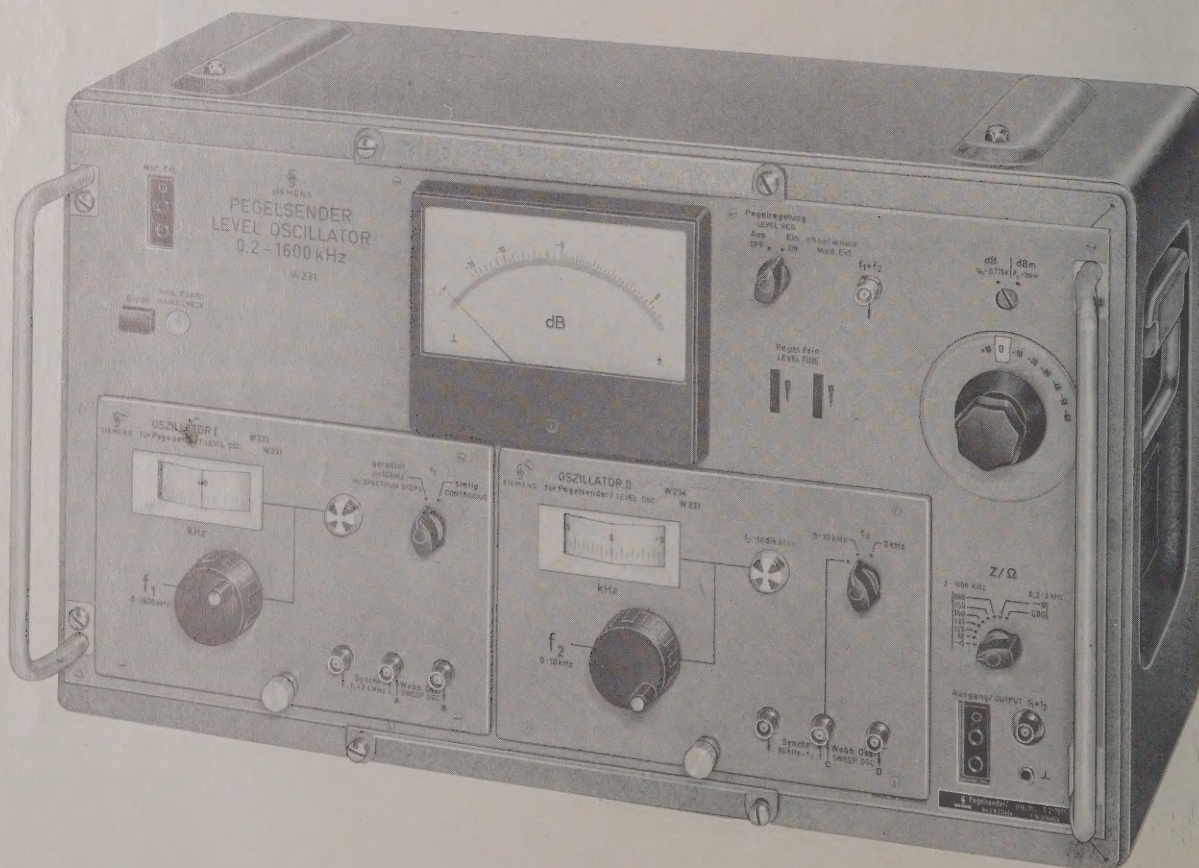
CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS of the Level Oscillator W 231

WIRING DIAGRAMS of the Level Oscillator W 231





Level meter Type D 354 with the slide-in chassis Oscillator I Type D 369 and Oscillator II Type D 370



Level oscillator Type W 231 with the slide-in chassis Oscillator I Type W 233 and Oscillator II Type W 234



## 1. DESCRIPTION

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### 1.1 Application

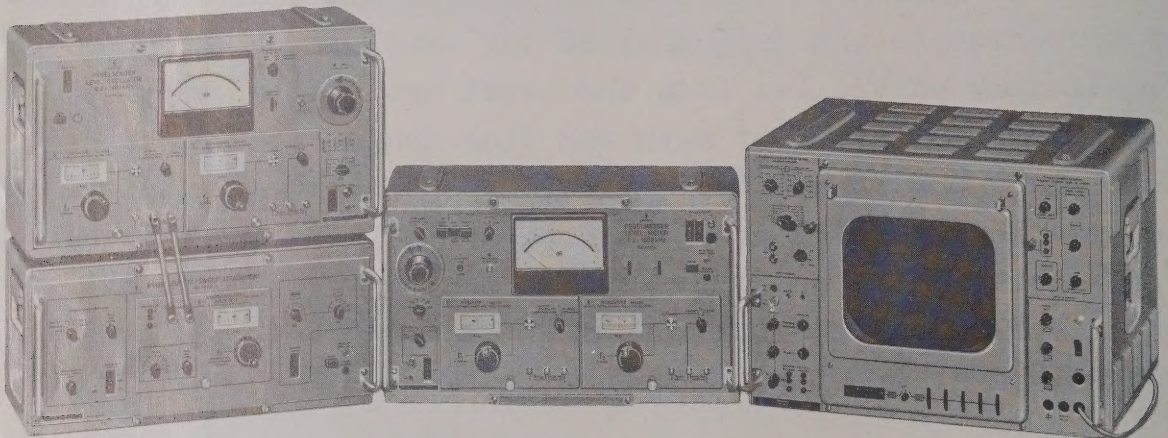
Level meter and level oscillator, both fitted exclusively with silicon transistors, are constructed and coordinated in such a way as to produce complete measuring setups having particularly high level and frequency accuracy.

Level meter and level oscillator form a measuring setup for wideband level, attenuation and gain measurements in the audio and carrier frequency ranges from 200 Hz to 1620 kHz. Measurements can be made on a wideband or selective basis. With selective measurements the frequency of the level meter can be automatically controlled from the level oscillator and vice versa. Synchronization of main and fine tuning renders tuning operation on one of the two devices unnecessary and permits selective measurements to be made with all their advantages, yet retaining the ease common to wideband measurements. Frequency lock-in derived from a crystal spectrum results in high frequency accuracy of both devices.

As a result of its high frequency and level accuracy the measuring setup is particularly suited to development and testing of devices and systems in communications and electronics. Further, the measuring setup can be used when equipment is being lined up and, when it is a question of great accuracy, also in operational measurements. Its frequency range includes the CCITT groups and supergroups up to 1548 kHz and also all carrier systems and devices having up to 300 voice channels. Even in systems having a large number of voice channels (e.g. V 960, V 2700) many measurement problems fall within the range of the measuring setup. In the same way it covers the frequency range of modulation facilities of radio relay systems which are provided for the transmission of the basebands mentioned above and that of the corresponding balanced and coaxial carrier cables.



The measuring setup can be extended quite simply to form a sweep-frequency measuring setup. The internal oscillators are replaced by external ones which operate in the same frequency range. Their frequency is electronically swept. The sweep range is continually adjustable between  $\pm 25$  Hz and  $\pm 800$  kHz. The oscillator units of the level oscillator continue to operate, providing the frequency markers necessary for the sweep operation, the accuracy of which corresponds to that of the level oscillator. The equipment necessary to sweep the measuring voltage is housed in the sweep-frequency attachment Type W 935, or G 2022 resp., which can be adapted by means of slide-in chassis for large and small sweep ranges depending upon the measuring problem in hand.



Sweep frequency measuring setup 200 Hz to 1.6 MHz

Left: Level oscillator, below: Sweep attachment, middle: Level meter, right: Level tracer

The level tracer Type D 346 displaying on the large screen a continuous trace representing some measured quantity as a function of frequency is connected to the specimen either directly or via the level meter. By adding to the display level and frequency lines, a coordinate system is traced out which is entirely free of tube distortion and parallax. This ensures a very accurate and reliable evaluation of the measured curve. When the level expansion is activated the sensitivity can be so increased that a change in level of 0.1 dB produces a deflection of 15 mm on the screen. Thus also sweep measurements in terms of tenths of a percent are easily possible.



If, on the other hand, level differences of up to 100 dB are to be represented on the screen, the level tracer will be connected to the dynamic output via the logarithmic amplifier. With the wide variation of the sweep range ( $\pm 25$  Hz to  $\pm 800$  kHz), the large sweep frequency range (0.015 to 25 Hz and manual setting), and high frequency accuracy ( $\frac{\Delta f}{f} < 10^{-5}$ ) all likely measurement problems can be solved in the frequency range of this sweep measurement setup with great time saving.

## 1.2 Electrical Data

### Level Oscillator

Basic device W 231

with slide-in chassis oscillators I W 233 and II W 234

Frequency range ..... 200 Hz to 1620 kHz

set measuring frequency  $f_m$  .....  $f_1 + f_2$

Main setting  $t_1$

with spectrum lock-in in 10-kHz steps .... 0, ... 1620 kHz

or continuously ..... 0 to 1620 kHz

Fine setting  $f_2$

with spectrum lock-in ..... 0 Hz

continuously ..... -3 to +13 kHz

smallest frequency increment readable ..... approx. 20 Hz

Frequency error

$f_1$  and  $f_2$  with spectrum lock-in .....  $\pm 1 \cdot 10^{-5}$

$f_1$  with spectrum lock-in,  $f_2$  continuously...  $\pm 1 \cdot 10^{-5}$   $\pm 30$  Hz

Frequency change with  $\pm 10\%$  mains voltage change

$f_1$  and  $f_2$  with spectrum lock-in .....  $\pm 2 \cdot 10^{-7}$

$f_1$  with spectrum lock-in,  $f_2$  continuously...  $\pm 2 \cdot 10^{-7}$   $\pm 2$  Hz

Automatic tuning

frequency tuning of the level meter from the level oscillator for .....  $f_1$  and  $f_2$

frequency tuning of the level oscillator from the level meter for .....  $f_1$  and  $f_2$



## Automatic frequency sweep

with sweep attachment W 935/G 2022 and slide-  
 -in chassis  $f_1$  Type W 940 for wide sweeps.... $\pm 3$  to  $\pm 800$  kHz  
 with sweep attachment W 935/G 2022 and slide-  
 -in chassis  $f_2$  Type W 941 for narrow sweeps... $\pm 25$  to  $\pm 3000$  Hz

mid-frequency, continuously adjustable  
 from ..... 200 Hz to 1620 kHz

## Model

B 302:0 dB $\hat{=}$ 0.775 V B 602:0 Np $\hat{=}$ 0.775V  
 0 dBm $\hat{=}$ 1 mV 0 Npm $\hat{=}$ 1 mV

## Level output

for zero instrument mark,  
 adjustable in steps of

10 dB, 1 Np .....	-60 to +10 dB	-6 to +1 Np
	-60 to +10 dBm	-6 to +1 Npm
continuous variable about .....	15 dB	1.5 Np
smallest adjustable level .....	-75 dB	-7.5 Np
	-75 dBm	-7.5 Npm

## Level output error at 100 kHz

and the relative values:range switch 0 dB, 0 Np

Instrument mark 0 and  $Z_i = Z = 75\Omega$ .....

.....	$\pm 0.1$ dB	$\pm 0.01$ Np
Attenuator error .....	$\pm 0.1$ dB	$\pm 0.01$ Np

Frequency response of the output

level .....	$\pm 0.1$ dB	$\pm 0.01$ Np
-------------	--------------	---------------

Level output change with  $\pm 10\%$  mains

voltage variation .....	$\pm 0.03$ dB	$\pm 0.003$ Np
-------------------------	---------------	----------------

Typical total level error for  $Z_i = Z = 75\Omega$ ,  
 coaxial, outer wire grounded

Frequency range 10 kHz to 1 MHz

Transmitting level 0 to -50 dB (-5 Np),  
 full-scale deflection with automatic  
 regulation

Mains voltage variation  $\pm 10\%$

Temperature range +15 °C to +35 °C

+0.2 dB  
 $\pm 0.02$  Np

## Outputs

three-pole jack .....floating,  
 balanced

coaxial jack 1.6/5.6..... external wire grounded



Internal impedance .....  $\infty$   $\Omega$   
 for frequency range 0.2 to 5 kHz, can be switched to... 600  $\Omega$   
 for the range 2 to 1620 kHz can be  
 switched to..... 75, 125, 135, 140, 150, 600  $\Omega$

Signal-to-distortion ratio  $a_{k2}$  or  $a_{k3}$   
 at 100 kHz and with the relative values  
 0 Np, 0 dB:  $Z_i=Z=75 \Omega$  ..... >54 dB (>6.3 Np)

Spurious emissions ..... >60 dB (>7 Np) down

External modulation (AM)..... 0 to 100%  
 Frequency range ..... 0 to 20 kHz  
 Frequency response, as referred to  
 1 kHz.....  $\pm 2\%$   
 Envelope distortion ratio for  $m=100\%$ ..... approx. 40 dB  
 (approx. 4.6 Np)  
 Required modulation voltage for 1%  
 modulation ..... approx. 30 mV

Output voltage for frequency measurements (frequency  
 counter)..... 1 V  
 permissible load impedance ..... >10 k $\Omega$

Power supply "protective-insulation" grade.....  
 ..... 100 to 140 and 200 to 265 V, 47 to 63 Hz,  
 approx. 13 VA at 220 V

## LEVEL METER

Basic device D 354

## Wideband

Frequency range ..... 200 Hz to 1620 kHz

## Model

B 302: 0 dB  $\hat{=}$  0.775 mV B 602: 0 Np  $\hat{=}$  0.775 mV  
 0 dBm  $\hat{=}$  1 mW 0 Npm  $\hat{=}$  1 mW

## Measuring ranges

for zero instrument reading  
 can be switched in steps of  
 10 dB, 1 Np

with balanced input ..... -40 to +20 dB -5 to +2 Np  
 -30 to +20 dBm -4 to +2 Npm



smallest measurable (read- able) level .....	-50 (-60) dB	-6 (-7) Np
	-40 (-50) dBm	-5 (-6) Npm
with coaxial input .....	-60 to +20 dB	-7 to +2 Np
	-50 to +20 dBm	-6 to +2 Npm
smallest measurable (readable) level .....	-70 (-80) dB	-8 (-9) Np
	-60 (-70) dBm	-7 (-8) Npm

#### Level error at 100 kHz

with the relative values: range  
switch 0 dB, 0 Np

zero instrument mark .....	$\pm 0.1$ dB	$\pm 0.01$ Np
----------------------------	--------------	---------------

attenuator error .....	$\pm 0.1$ dB	$\pm 0.01$ Np
------------------------	--------------	---------------

Frequency response of the reading	$\pm 0.1$ dB	$\pm 0.01$ Np
-----------------------------------	--------------	---------------

Variation of the reading with a mains voltage variation of $\pm 10\%$ .....	$\pm 0.03$ dB	$\pm 0.003$ Np
---	---------------	----------------

Typical total level error for $Z_i = Z = 75 \Omega$ , coaxial, outer wire grounded Frequency range 10 kHz to 1 MHz Level measuring range 0 to -50 dB (-5 Np) full-scale deflection Mains voltage variation $\pm 10\%$ Temperature range $+15^\circ\text{C}$ to $+35^\circ\text{C}$ after calibration	}	$\pm 0.2$ dB $\pm 0.02$ Np
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Impedance of the balanced floating  
input in the frequency range 1 to 600 kHz .....  $\geq 10 \text{ k}\Omega$   
0.3 to 1000 kHz .....  $\geq 4 \text{ k}\Omega$   
0.2 to 1620 kHz .....  $\geq 2 \text{ k}\Omega$   
can be switched to ..... 75, 125, 135, 140, 150, 600  $\Omega$

Impedance of the coaxial, single-ended input .....  $10 \text{ k}\Omega \parallel 60 \text{ pF}$   
can be switched to ..... 75, 125, 135, 140, 150, 600  $\Omega$

Dc output  
for level scale-spread device or  
recorder:  $Z = 2.5 \text{ k}\Omega$  ..... 0 to 250 mV

Ac output  
frequency range ..... as input signal  
output level for zero instrument  
mark: at  $Z = 75 \Omega$  ..... 0 dB (0 Np)  
internal impedance ..... 75  $\Omega$

Earphone output ..... for audio-frequency modulated input signal



Selective

Basic device D 354  
with the slide-in chassis oscillators I  
D 369 and II D 370

Frequency range ..... 200 Hz to 1620 kHz

Main setting  $f_1$   
with spectrum lock-in in 10 kHz steps.... 0 to 1620 kHz  
continuously ..... 0 to 1620 kHz

Fine setting  $f_2$   
with spectrum lock-in ..... 0 Hz  
continuously .....  $-3$  to  $+13$  kHz  
smallest readable frequency increment ..... approx. 20 Hz

Frequency error  
 $f_1$  and  $f_2$  with spectrum lock-in .....  $\pm 1 \times 10^{-5}$   
 $f_1$  with spectrum lock-in,  $f_2$  continuous ...  $\pm 1 \times 10^{-5}$   $\pm 30$  Hz

Frequency change with  $\pm 10\%$  mains voltage variation  
 $f_1$  and  $f_2$  with spectrum lock-in .....  $\pm 2 \times 10^{-7}$   
 $f_1$  with spectrum lock-in,  $f_2$  continuously...  $\pm 2 \times 10^{-7}$   $\pm 2$  Hz

Automatic tuning system  
frequency tuning of the level oscillator  
from the level meter for .....  $f_1$  and  $f_2$   
frequency tuning of the level meter from  
the level oscillator for .....  $f_1$  and  $f_2$

Automatic frequency sweep  
with sweep attachment W 935/G 2022  
and slide-in chassis  $f_1$  W 940  
for wide sweeps .....  $\pm 3$  to  $\pm 800$  kHz  
with sweep attachment W 935/G 2022  
and slide-in chassis  $f_2$  W 940  
for narrow sweeps .....  $\pm 25$  to  $\pm 3000$  Hz  
mid-frequency, continuously adjustable  
from ..... 200 Hz to 1620 kHz



# Model

B 302:0 dB $\hat{=}$ 0.775 V B 602:0 Np $\hat{=}$ 0.775V  
 0 dBm $\hat{=}$ 1 mW 0 Npm $\hat{=}$ 1 mW

## Measuring ranges

in the frequency range 2 to 1620 kHz  
 for zero instrument mark,  
 can be switched in steps of  
 10 dB, 1 Np

"Low-distortion" measuring function

with balanced input .....	-100 to +20 dB	-11 to +2Np
	-90 to +20 dBm	-10 to +2Npm

smallest (readable) measurable

level .....	-110 (-120)dB	-12 (-13) Np
	-100 (-110)dBm	-11 (-12)Npm

with coaxial input .....

-120 to +0dB	-13 to +0 Np
-110 to +10dBm	-12 to +1 Npm

smallest measurable (readable)

level .....	-130(-140)dB	-14(-15)Np
	-120(-130)dBm	-13(-14)Npm

"Low-noise" measuring function

with balanced input .....	-60 to +20 dB	-6 to +2 Np
	-50 to +20 dBm	-5 to +2Npm

smallest measurable(readable)

level .....	-70 (-80) dB	-7 (-8) Np
	-60(-70) dBm	-6 (-7) Npm

with coaxial input .....

-80 to +20 dB	-8 to +2 Np
-70 to +20 dBm	-7 to +2 Npm

smallest (readable) measurable

level .....	-90(-100) dB	-9(-10) Np
	-80 (-90) dBm	-8(-9) Npm

## Measuring ranges

in the frequency range 200 Hz to  
 2 kHz

"low-noise" measuring function

for zero instrument mark  
 can be switched in steps of  
 10 dB, 1 Np

with balanced input .....	-60 to +20 dB*	-6 to +2 Np*
	-50 to +20 dBm	-5 to +2Npm

smallest measurable (readable)

level .....	-70(-80)dB	-7(-8) Np
	-60(-70) dBm	-6(-7) Npm

\*  
 In the frequency range >800 Hz measurements can also be made  
 in the more sensitive measuring ranges in the "low-distortion"  
 position.



with coaxial input .....	-80 to +20 dB*	-8 to +2 Np*
	-70 to +20 dBm	-7 to +2 Npm
smallest measurable (readable) level .....	-90 (-100) dB -80 (-90) dBm	-9 (-10) Np -8 (-9) Npm
Measuring error at 100 kHz, 0 dB, 0 Np and the relative values: range switch 0 dB, 0 Np		
zero instrument mark .....	<u>±</u> 0.1 dB	<u>±</u> 0.01 Np
attenuator error .....	<u>±</u> 0.1 dB	<u>±</u> 0.01 Np
in the most sensitive range ...	<u>±</u> 0.3 dB	<u>±</u> 0.03 Np
Frequency response of the indication in the frequency range 2 to 1620 kHz .....		
	<u>±</u> 0.2 dB	<u>±</u> 0.02 Np
200 Hz to 2 kHz .....	<u>±</u> 0.4 dB	<u>±</u> 0.04 Np
Indication changes with <u>±</u> 10% mains voltage variation .....		
	<u>±</u> 0.03 dB	<u>±</u> 0.003 Np
Typical total measuring error for Z <sub>i</sub> =Z=75 Ω, coaxial, outer wire grounded		
Frequency range 10 kHz to 1 MHz		<u>±</u> 0.2 dB
Level measuring range 0 to -100 dB (-10 Np) full-scale deflection		<u>±</u> 0.02 Np
Mains voltage variation <u>±</u> 10%		
Temperature range +15 °C to +35 °C after calibration		
Selectivity		
can be switched to .....	3 bandwidths	
selectivities available		

\* In the frequency range >800 Hz measurements can also be made in the more sensitive measuring ranges in the "low-distortion" position.



	Narrow band	Medium band	Wideband
	Filter 1	Filter 2	Filter 3
	(200 Hz to 1620 kHz)	(2 to 1620 kHz)	(10 to 1620 kHz)

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Width of pass band

$\Delta a \leq 0.5$ dB	$\pm 5$ Hz	$\pm 20$ Hz	$\pm 800$ Hz
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Bandwidth

$\Delta a = 3$ dB	$\sim 20$ Hz	$\sim 80$ Hz	$\sim 3.1$ kHz
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Stop-band attenuation

a = 30 dB at	$\pm 60$ Hz	$\pm 150$ Hz	$\pm 4$ kHz
a = 60 dB at	$\pm 150$ Hz	$\pm 500$ Hz	$\pm 10$ kHz

Intermediate frequencies

$f_{IF1}$ .....	2.40 MHz
$f_{IF2}$ .....	100 kHz

Intermediate frequency rejection for  $f_{IF1}$ ,  $f_{IF2} \geq 80$  dB (9 Np)

Image-frequency rejection

for $f_m + 2f_{IF1}$ .....	$\geq 60$ dB (7 Np)
for $f_m + 2f_{IF2}$ .....	$\geq 80$ dB (9 Np)

Residual distortion attenuations  $a_{k2}$  and  $a_{k3}$   
in "low-distortion" position with increase  
in sensitivity to 60 dB (7 Np)  
in the frequency range 2 to 1620 kHz .....  $\geq 80$  dB (9 Np)  
with increase in sensitivity by 50 dB (6 Np)  
in the frequency range 500 Hz to 2 kHz .....  $\geq 70$  dB (8 Np)  
200 Hz to 500 Hz .....  $\geq 60$  dB (7 Np)

Impedance of the inputs  
as with wideband measurements ..... see page

IF output e.g. for logarithmic amplifier

level output, at $Z=600 \Omega$ .....	max. 0 dB (0 Np)
output frequency .....	100 kHz
intensity range for input level .....	approx. 100 dB (11 Np)
max. input level at the input .....	0 dB, dBm, Np, Npm



## Ac output

frequency ..... 100 kHz  
level output for zero instrument mark,  
at  $Z=75\ \Omega$  ..... 0 dB (0 Np)  
internal impedance .....  $75\ \Omega$

## Dc output

for level scale-spread device or re-  
corder: at  $Z=2.5\ k\Omega$  ..... 0 to 250 mV

Earphone output .....for audio-frequency  
modulated input signal

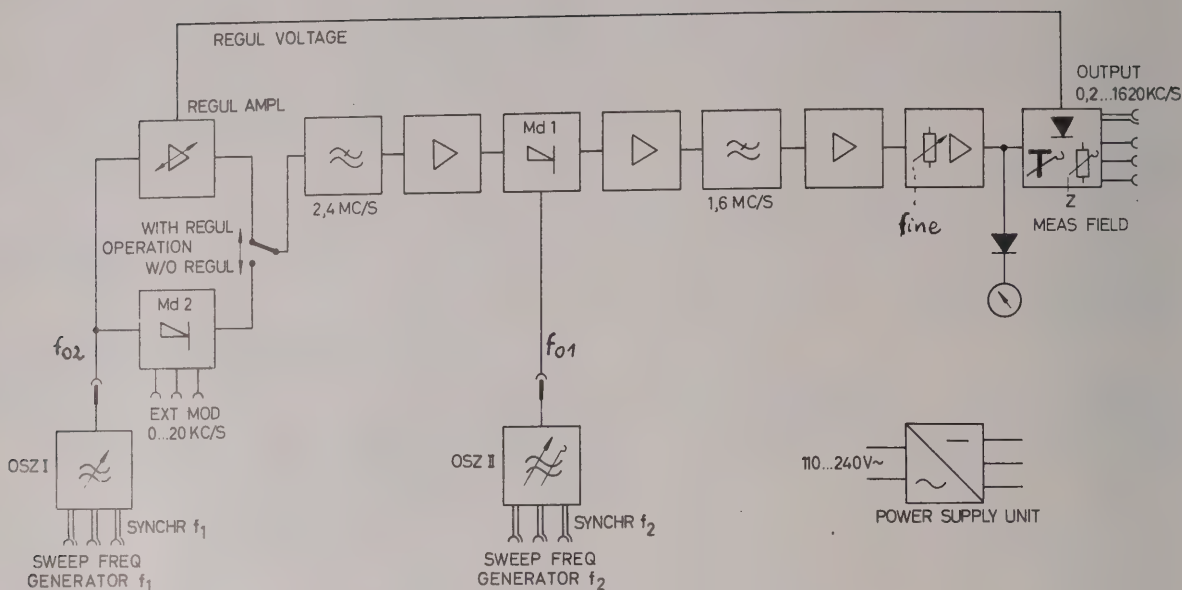
Power supply, "protective-insulation"  
grade .....100 to 140 and 200 to 265 V,  
47 to 63 Hz, approx. 24 VA at  
220 V

## 1.3 Functioning

### 1.3.1 Level Oscillator

The level oscillator is designed as a beat-frequency oscillator so that the whole frequency range can be covered without band switching. This, along with the unmistakable nature of the scale designations, leads to speedy and continuous measurements. By means of a frequency-spectrum circuit in the variable oscillator I it is possible, if desired, to set the free-running oscillator exactly to a multiple of the fundamental frequency of a crystal oscillator, whereby only a coarse manual setting is necessary, whilst the remaining frequency difference is automatically balanced out by a regulating circuit. In this way it is possible to obtain a crystal-accurate frequency every 10 kHz. Oscillator II provides for interpolating between two spectrum component frequencies: it derives its frequency from the same crystal as oscillator I and in addition from a free-running interpolation oscillator whose frequency, however, is two orders of magnitude lower than that of oscillator II and therefore, as referred to its output frequency, is similarly constant as is the crystal frequency.





### level oscillator

As the variable oscillator frequencies  $f_{01}$  and  $f_{02}'$  in the level oscillator and level meter are the same, the level meter can be controlled from the transmitting oscillators or the level oscillator from the level-meter oscillators.

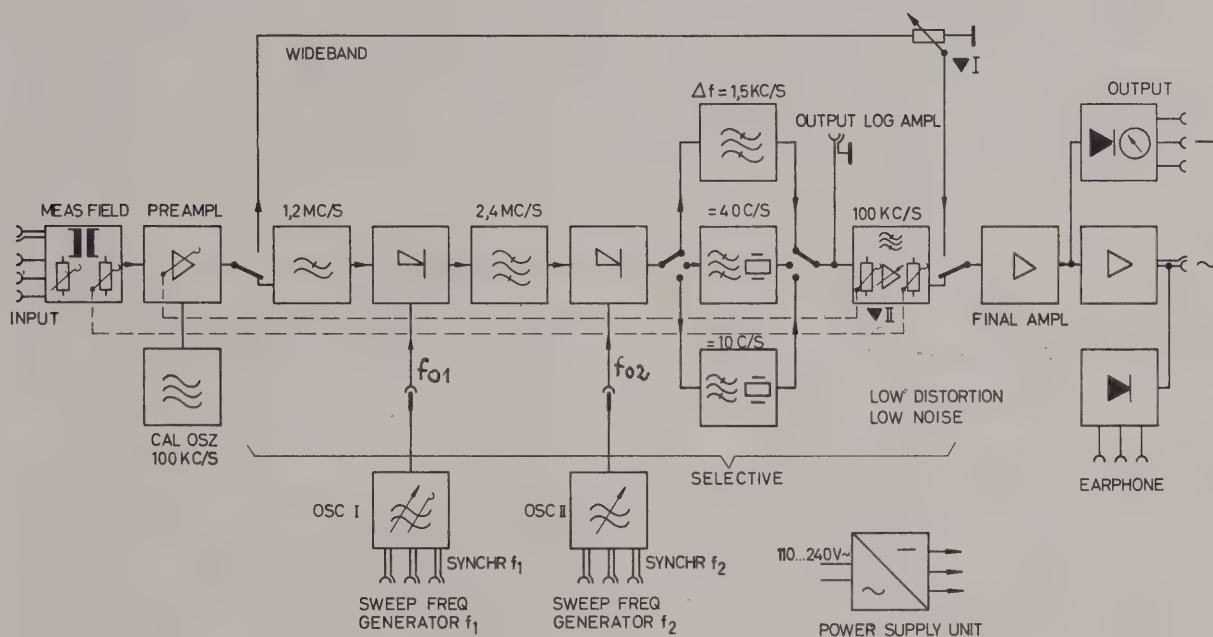
A built-in electronic regulating circuit keeps the transmitting level highly constant. The output level can be set between +10 and -75 dB (+1 and -7.5 Np) in 10 dB (1 Np) steps and finely.

The 13 octave wide frequency band is subdivided in the measuring field into an audio range from 0.2 to 5 kHz and a carrier-frequency range from 2 to 1600 kHz. In the audio range the internal impedances  $\sim 0 \Omega$  and  $600 \Omega$  can be selected; in the carrier-frequency range  $\sim 0$ , 75, 125, 134, 140, 150 and  $600 \Omega$ .



### 1.3.2 Level Meter

The level meter operates according to the superheterodyne principle with double frequency conversion. With selective measurements the frequency range extends from 200 Hz to 1620 kHz. For selective measurements in voice channels from 200 Hz on and pilot level measurements in the total frequency range up to 1620 kHz a particularly narrow filter is provided. Wideband measurements in the range from 200 Hz to 1620 kHz are possible when the heterodyne section is disconnected.



#### level meter

For wideband measurements the output amplifier follows the preamplifier. The measuring range for zero instrument mark extends from -60 to +20 dB (-7 to +2 Np). The highest sensitivity is given by thermal noise and the bandwidth of the input circuit.

To obtain even higher sensitivity, as is necessary for example in measuring crosstalk and stop-band attenuation of filters, the measuring bandwidth must be reduced. For this purpose a

heterodyne unit with double frequency conversion is interposed between preamplifier and output amplifier for selective measurements. The selectivity is determined by three optionally connectable filters of differing bandwidths.

The level meter has a relatively wide filter (1.6 kHz flat, 3.1 kHz between 3 dB points) for surveying and swept measurements, a filter with a bandwidth 40 Hz for point by point measurements and extremely low levels (10 Hz) for pilot level measurements. According to the measurements in hand, the "low-noise" and "low-distortion" operating options are provided to procure the greatest signal-to-noise ratio or the lowest residual distortion. With selective measurements the nominal deflection appears on the instrument when the input level is as low as -120 dB (-13 Np).

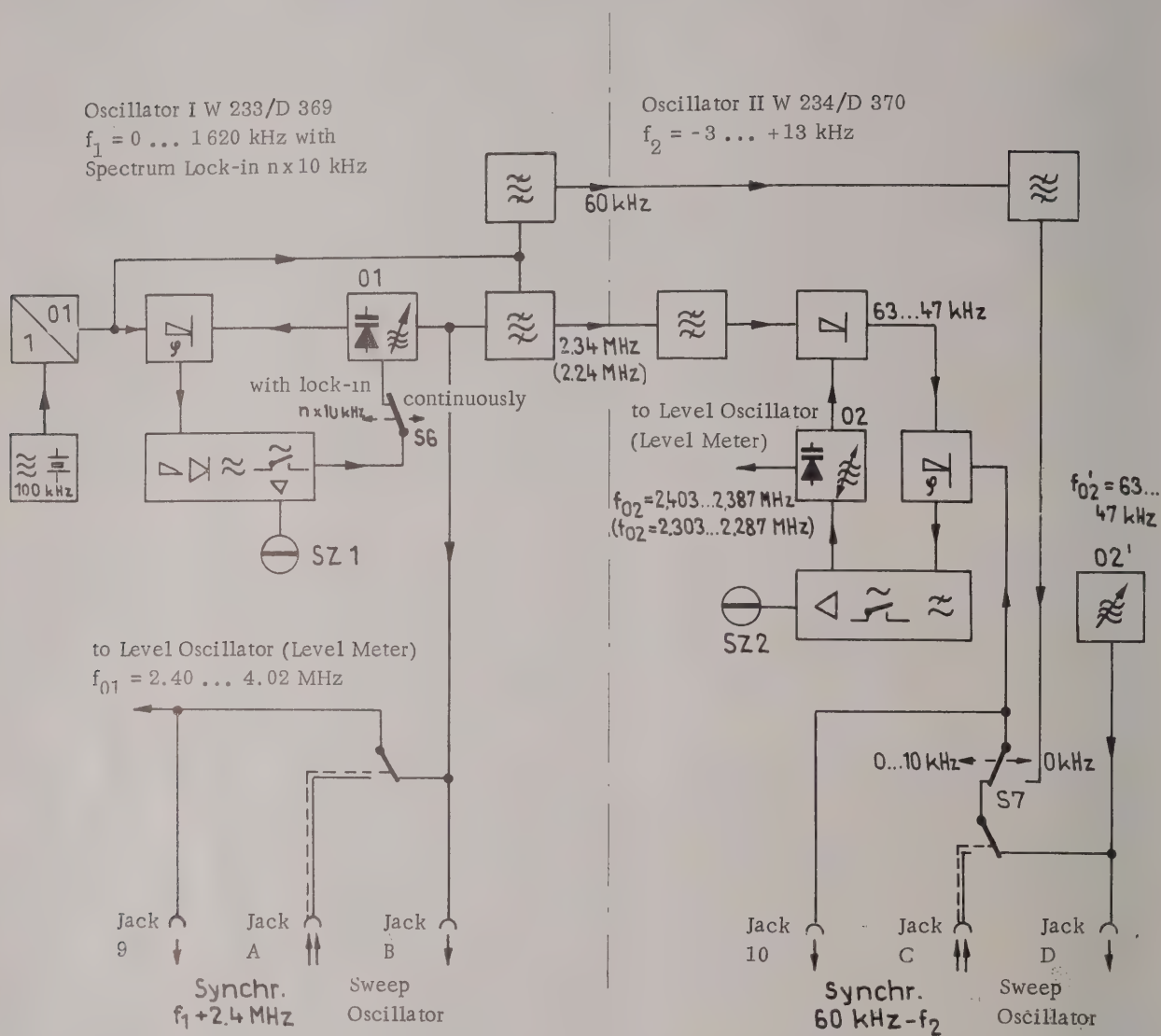
High frequency accuracy is achieved by means of a lock-in oscillator I and a finely tunable interpolation oscillator II. The oscillators have a common fundamental crystal and are extremely similar to the ones in the level oscillator.

The level meter has a balanced floating input and a coaxial single-ended grounded input. In addition either a high impedance input or an input terminated into the characteristic impedance of the specimen can be chosen by means of a transfer switch. The terminating impedance itself is adjustable to the usual values between 75 and 600  $\Omega$ . The actual input level can be considered by means of the level switch. Further the reading can be switched to voltage level or power level. Attenuation differences which arise with the switching from balanced to coaxial input and from the "low-distortion" to the "low-noise" mode and also with the transfer from voltage level to power level, are automatically taken into account - the actual values being illuminated on the level switch - so that reading errors can be avoided.



In addition to the instrument indication there is a dc output for the connection of a graphic recorder or a scale-spreading device (PEGELLUPE). As a result of the high stability of the level meter measurements in terms of tenths of a percent can so easily be carried out. An ac output produces a level of 0 dB across 75  $\Omega$  for zero instrument mark. At the earphone output an audio-frequency modulated input signal can be monitored. Finally there is another output with a particularly high intensity range. Connected with the level tracer Type D 346 and the logarithmic amplifier slide-in chassis Type D 920 of the tracer the attenuation characteristic of a filter, for example, can be represented within a level range of 100 dB.

### 1.3.3 Oscillators I and II for Level Oscillator and Level Meter



The frequency data given in brackets refer to the oscillators of the level meter

1.3.3.1 Oscillator I (spectrum oscillator) W 233 for the Level  
Oscillator W 231 and D 369 for the Level Meter D 354

Oscillator I (spectrum oscillator) produces the control voltage for the main modulators in the level oscillator and the level meter. It sweeps the frequency range  $f_{01} = 2.40$  to 4.02 MHz. When operating with spectrum lock-in, switch S6 in



"spectrum lock-in position  $n \times 10$  kHz", the output frequency of the oscillator can be set to all values  $n \times 10$  kHz with crystal accuracy. For this purpose it contains a 10-kHz crystal spectrum which is derived from a crystal-controlled 100-kHz oscillator. This 10-kHz spectrum is compared with the frequency of the oscillator O1 in a frequency regulating circuit.

A lock-in indicator (Sz 1) shows whether the frequency of O1 lies on or near a spectrum point. After disconnecting the frequency spectrum generator with switch S6, oscillator I can be also operated with continuous frequency control.

#### 1.3.3.2 Oscillator II (Interpolator) W 234 for Level Oscillator W 231 and D 370 for Level Meter D 354 -----

Oscillator II (interpolator) generates the signal voltage ( $f_{02} = 2.403$  to  $2.387$  MHz) for the main modulator of the level oscillator, and the drive voltage ( $f_{02} = 2.303$  to  $2.287$  MHz) for the second modulator of the level meter, respectively. It is continuously tunable in a range of 16 kHz so that every frequency between two spectrum points can be "interpolated" with an overlap. The frequency ( $f_{02}$ ) of oscillator O2 is controlled by the interpolation oscillator O2' ( $f_{02'} = 63$  to  $47$  kHz). By means of a frequency regulating circuit the resultant frequency is the sum of the frequencies of the interpolation oscillator ( $f_{02'}$ ) and the spectrum frequencies  $2.34$  MHz (level oscillator) and  $2.24$  MHz (level meter) respectively.

The interpolation frequency is nearly two orders of magnitude below that of the spectrum frequency used so that its absolute error corresponds approximately to that of the crystal-accurate spectrum frequency. Therefore the voltage produced by oscillator II has approximately the frequency accuracy of a crystal.

If desired, oscillator II can be set with crystal accuracy to the output frequency  $f_{02} = 2.40$  MHz ( $2.30$  MHz). To do so the interpolation oscillator is switched off at switch S7 and the 60-kHz frequency derived from the 10-kHz spectrum used as

control frequency for oscillator 02.

Oscillator II only operates in the "locked" position. This is shown on the main visual indicator, i.e. Sz 2 shows green.

### 1.3.3.3 Automatic Tuning

With selective operation of the level meter, automatic tuning for  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  permits single-knob frequency tuning. As a result either the level oscillator or level meter can be selected as the controlling device according to the measuring problem in hand.

#### Automatic Tuning for $f_1$

For this, jack Bu 9 of the controlling device and jack Bu A of the controlled device must be interconnected. Then oscillator 01 delivers via jack Bu 9 the sync line and jack Bu A the control level for the main modulator of the controlled device. At the same time the spectrum oscillator of the controlled device is disconnected via the jack-operated contact with respect to RF.

#### Automatic Tuning for $f_2$

The automatic tuning system for  $f_2$  operates similarly to that for  $f_1$ . As the output frequencies of the oscillators 02 in the level oscillator (2.403 to 2.387 MHz) and level meter (2.303 to 2.287 MHz) differ by 100 kHz, the second intermediate frequency of the level meter, synchronization is here effected in the frequency position of the oscillator 02' ( $f_{02'} = 63$  to 47 kHz).

When the jack Bu 10 of the controlling device is connected to the jack Bu C of the controlled device the oscillator 02' is switched off.

The level received by jack Bu C now controls the frequency regulating circuit. The output frequency  $f_{02}$  of the controlled oscillator II is now offset by exactly 100 kHz from that of the controlling oscillator II.



#### 1.3.3.4 Sweeping

By means of an electronic sweep device it is possible to sweep the level measuring setup within  $\pm 25$  Hz to  $\pm 800$  kHz. In this operation the measuring frequency changes in the form of a triangular function. The frequency sweep range, the mid-frequency and the sweep rate can be set according to the measuring problem in hand. The sweep equipment consists of a sweep attachment W 935/G 2022 and various sweep oscillator slide-in chassis for adaptation to various level measuring setups. Two slide-in chassis are provided for the 1.6-MHz level measuring setup W 231/D 354:

sweep oscillator I W 940 for sweeping the oscillators I W 233/D 369 within a range of

$\pm 3$  to  $\pm 800$  kHz and

sweep oscillator II W 941 for sweeping the oscillators II W 234/D 370 within a range of

$\pm 25$  Hz to  $\pm 3$  kHz.

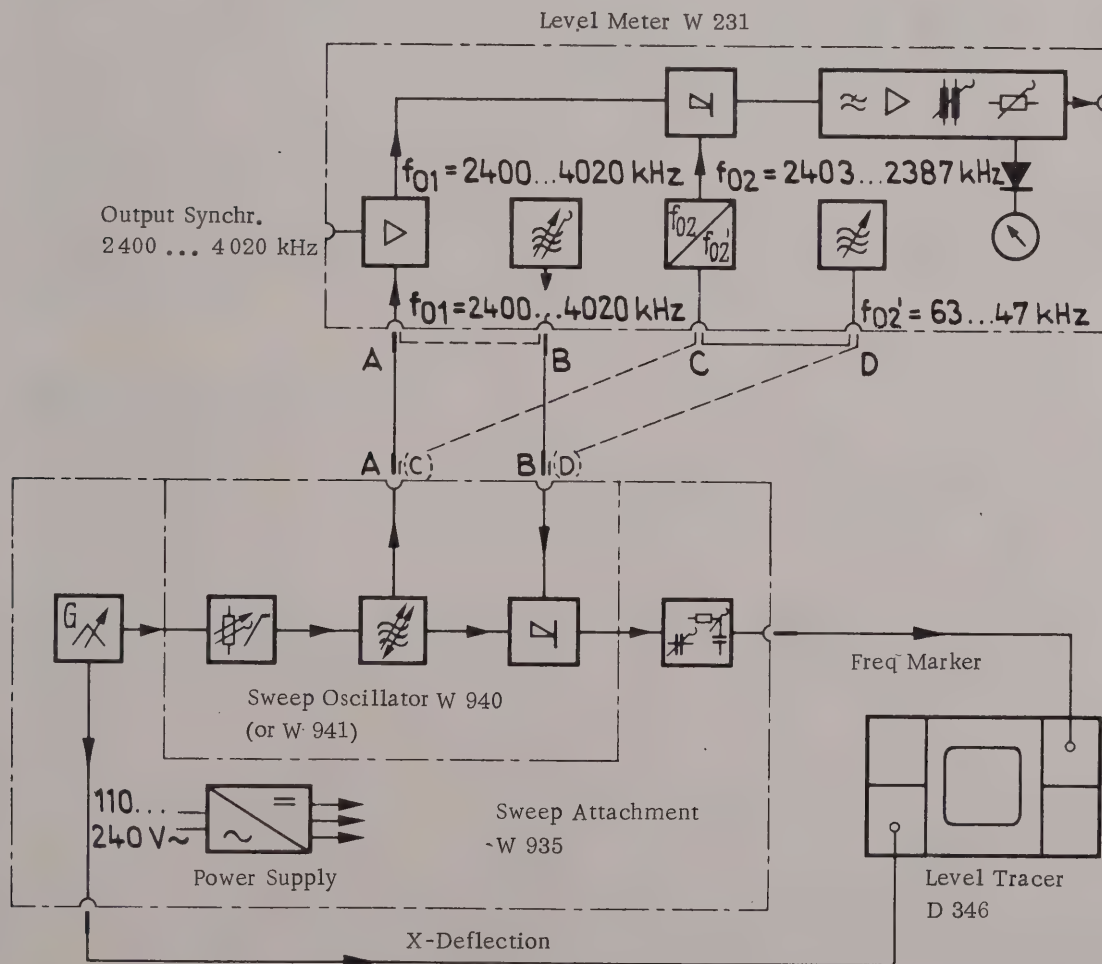


Fig. 3

Carrier-Frequency Sweep Measuring Setup  
Functional Circuit Diagram

Fig. 3 shows the sweeping of the level oscillator. For wide sweeps of  $\pm 3$  to  $\pm 800$  kHz the sweep oscillator I W 940 delivers its output voltage at the jack Bu A of the level oscillator and thereby controls the main modulator of the oscillator. For RF, the level-oscillator spectrum-oscillator is separated from its basic device by the switching contact at jack Bu A, but still delivers its RF voltage via the jack Bu B into the sweep oscillator to produce a frequency marker for the level tracer.

For small sweeps of  $\pm 25$  Hz to  $\pm 3$  kHz the sweep functions in a similar way as for wide sweeps. The sweep attachment now contains the sweep oscillator W 941 which is connected to the level oscillator via the sockets Bu C and Bu D.

The frequencies and levels at the sweep terminals A,B,C and D of oscillators I and II of the level oscillator and level meter correspond. Therefore the level meter can be swept with the same sweep oscillators. A level meter extended in this way is said to be a panoramic receiver which, on the level tracer, shows the actual signal coverage on the swept frequency range.

Further information on the operation of the sweep measuring setup is contained in the description M 706.



#### 1.4 Accessories, Dimensions and Weights

Description	Type	Dimensions in mm	Approx. Weight in kg
-------------	------	---------------------	----------------------------

Level oscillator W 231  
200 Hz to 1620 kHz

-75 to +10 dB/dBm	S45034-W231-B302	556x326x307	14.3
-7.5 to +1 Np/Npm	S45034-W231-B602	556x326x307	14.3

##### Accessories:

2 coaxial connection cords	V42251-C113-A102	1000	0.3
----------------------------	------------------	------	-----

##### Necessary for operation:

Oscillator I W 233 0 to 1620 kHz	S45034-W233-A702	-	3
Oscillator II W 234 -3 to +13 kHz	S45034-W234-A702	-	3

Level meter D 354  
200 Hz to 1620 kHz

-130 to +20 dB/dBm	S45034-D354-B302	556x326x307	16
-14 to +2 Np/Npm	S45034-D354-B602	556x326x307	16

##### Necessary for operation:

Oscillator I D 369 0 to 1620 kHz	S45034-D369-A702	-	3
Oscillator II D 370 -3 to +13 kHz	S45034-D370-A702	-	3

##### Accessories on request

Connecting cords,			
balanced	Rel ltg 546a to d	500 to 2000	0.2
balanced	Rel ltg 703d to h	1000 to 3000	0.2
coaxial	V42251-C100-A117	1000	0.3
1.6/5,6; Z=75Ω			

Sweep attachment W 935, or G 2022 resp.	{ see data bulletin M 706	556x258x307	10
Level tracer D 346		556x394x517	35











## 2. INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

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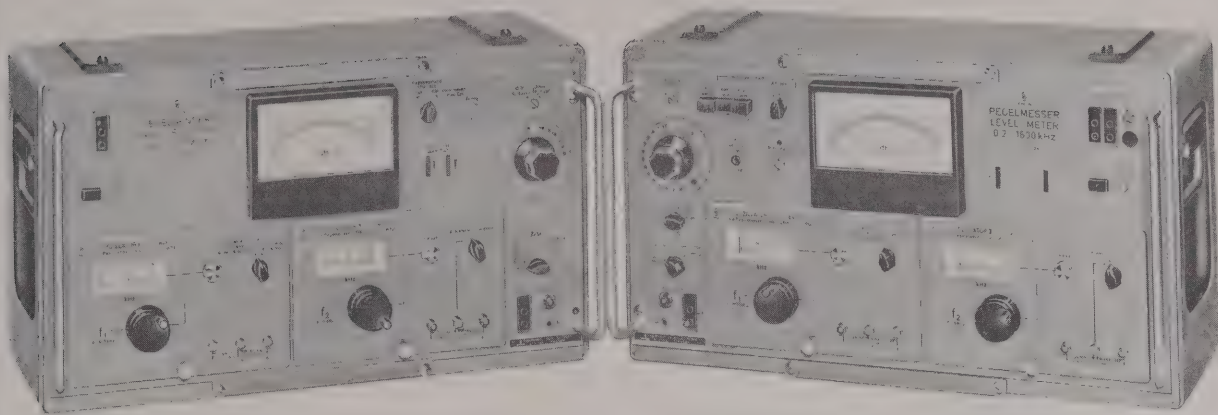


Fig.1 Level oscillator  
W 231 with oscil-  
lators W 233 and  
W 234

Level meter D 354  
with oscillators D 369  
and D 370

### 2.1 Preparation

The devices leave the factory for connection to a supply voltage of 200 V ac to 265 V ac, shown at the voltage selector S8 by "200 V". For other supply voltages between 100 V ac and 140 V ac the voltage adjuster S8, contained in the power supply jack, must be set in position "110 V".

If the device is to be used on 110 V, the 0.315-A fuse in the power supply assembly of the level meter should be changed for a 0.63-A fuse. This fuse is in the spares bag fastened to the chassis.

The power socket is on the back panel of the device. The connection to the mains is made via the power cord supplied.

The devices are, in accordance with the protective grounding safety regulations of the VDE (Association of German Electrical Engineers), insulated against excessive touch potentials.

## 2.2 Assembling the Measuring Setup

The measuring setup is preferably assembled as in Fig. 1.

## 2.3 Calibrating and Setting

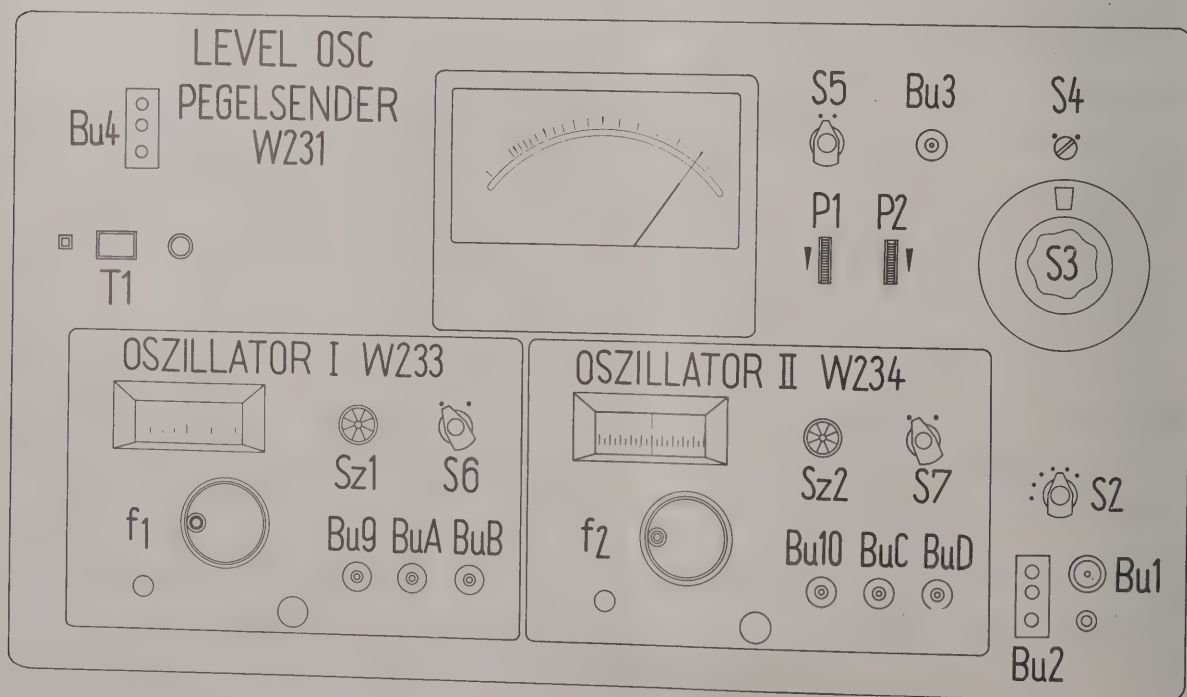
### 2.3.1 Level Oscillator

Connect the level oscillator to the ac mains and energize it with the power switch T1. The indicating lamp SL1 near T1 lights up for a check. The device is ready for operation immediately.

#### 2.3.1.1 Setting the Frequency

The transmitting frequency is the sum of the settings of  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  of oscillators I and II.

At switch S6 of oscillator I the choice is made between "tuning, locked in spectrum steps  $n \times 10$  kHz" (when high frequency stability and accuracy are required) and continuous (for general measurements). At switch S7 of oscillator II the choice is made between continuous control "0 to 10 kHz" and the crystal-accurate spectrum lock-in point "0 kHz".





Then the following adjustments are possible:

S6: with spectrum lock-in  $n \times 10$  kHz, S7: 0 to 10 kHz

$f_1$ -adjustment to the spectrum lock-in point directly below the transmitting frequency and then adjust  $f_2$  for the total lacking amount.

S6: with spectrum lock-in  $n \times 10$  kHz, S7: 0 kHz  
gives crystal-accurate transmitting frequencies  $n \times 10$  kHz in the range 10 to 1620 kHz.

S6: continuous, S7: 0 kHz

With  $f_1$  any frequency in the range 0.2 to 1620 kHz can be set. The variety of settings possible is important for general measurements, i.e. to find the pass band or attenuation poles of unknown specimens. For exact measurements proceed subsequently according to 1.1.

S6: continuous, S7: 0 to 10 kHz

Possible settings as in 1.3 but additional fine setting with  $f_2$  is possible.

Visual indicators Sz1 and Sz2 show the operation condition of the oscillators as follows:

Oscillator I		Oscillator II*	
Setting $f_1$	Sz1	Setting $f_2$	Sz2
with spectrum lock-in $n \times 10$ kHz on a spectrum point	green	0 to 10 kHz	green
with spectrum lock-in $n \times 10$ kHz between two spectrum points	red	0 kHz (crystal accurate)	green
continuous	green		

\* Note: When the devices are turned on or S7 transfers Sz2 attracts for approx. 0.4 s, i.e. shows red.

#### 2.3.1.2 Setting the Internal Impedance

The internal impedance of the level oscillator is set to the  $Z$ -value of the specimen by the  $Z$ -switch S2. When doing this take note of the range limits of the audio (0.2 to 5 kHz) and carrier-frequency (2 to 1600 kHz) measuring fields.

For various measuring connections, a low-impedance source is advantageous: setting  $Z \sim 0 \Omega$ . Take note that setting  $Z \sim 0 \Omega$  in the carrier-frequency range is loaded with  $Z \approx 75 \Omega$  and in the audio range with  $Z \approx 600 \Omega$ .

#### 2.3.1.3 Voltage or Power Level

The calibration of the level oscillator can be switched from voltage level (0 dB/Np corresp. to  $V_0 = 0.775 \text{ V}$ ) to power level (0 dBm/Npm corresp. to  $P_0 = 1 \text{ mW}$ /across  $Z$ ) by means of Switch S4.

#### 2.3.1.4 Setting the Transmitting Level

With S3 the transmitting level can be set in 10-dB (1-Np) steps and with the fine control P1 the intermediate values can be set by reference to the instrument. In the automatic level control mode (S5: ON), "Level Fine" control P2 affords an additional control of the output level over a vernier range of approx.  $\pm 0.5 \text{ dB}/\pm 0.05 \text{ Np}$ .

#### 2.3.1.5 Level Regulation

The built-in level control can be disconnected at switch S5: necessary for measurements with amplitude modulation. For all other measurements set S5 on "On".

#### 2.3.1.6 Modulation

By applying an ac voltage having a frequency of up to 20 kHz to jack 4 the output signal can be amplitude modulated. For this S5 should be in position "Off". A modulating voltage of approximately 3 V rms is required for 100% modulation. The input impedance of the external modulation device is about 5 k $\Omega$ .

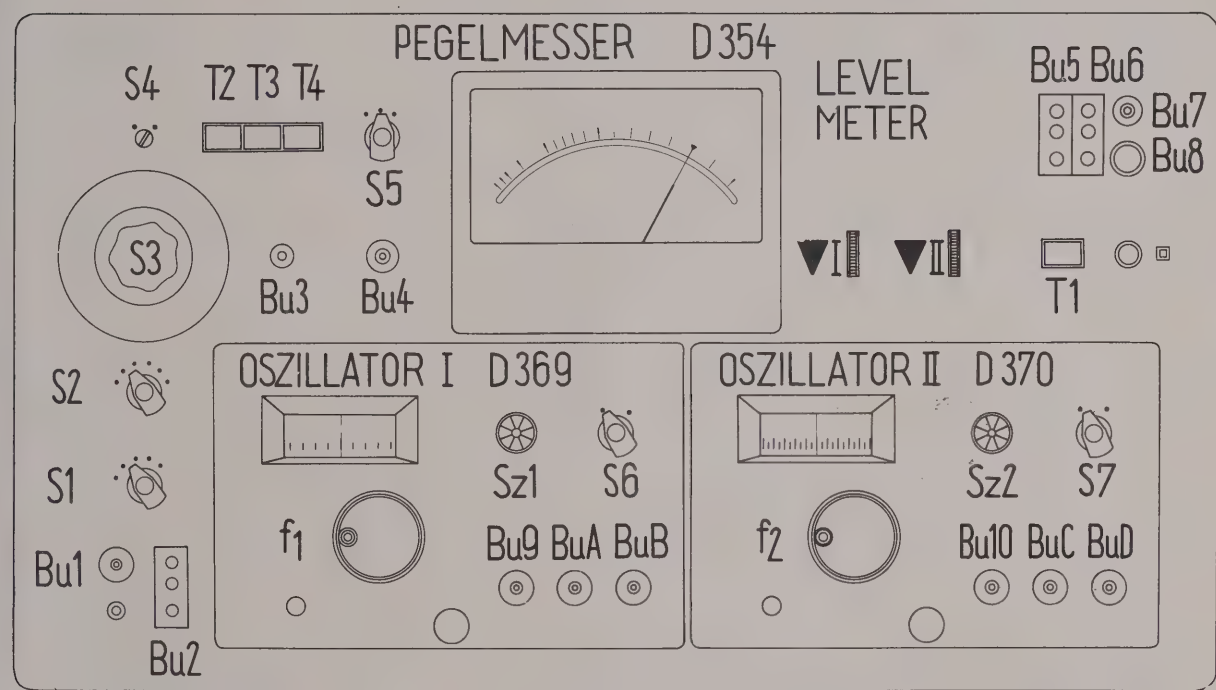


2.3.1.7 Connection of a Frequency Counter

Jack 3 is provided for the connection of a frequency counter. With a load of  $\geq 10\text{ k}\Omega$  and zero instrument indication there is an output voltage of approx. 1 V rms at jack 3.

2.3.1.8 Expansion to the Sweep Measuring Setup

For the required details refer to the Full Information on the attachments.



2.3.2 Level Meter

Connect the level meter to the ac mains and energize it with the power button T1. For verification the indicating lamp SL1 near T1 lights up. The device is immediately ready for operation.

2.3.2.1 Level Calibration

The settings for wideband and selective calibration are independent of each other, without any interaction. Before calibration the mechanical zero of the instrument (  $-\infty$  on the scale) should be checked with the device energized.

### Calibration "▼I" for Wideband Measurements

S3: left stop in position "▼"

T2: depressed

Then adjust the instrument pointer with the knurled knob "▼I" (near the instrument) to the red calibrating mark.

### Calibration "▼II" for Selective Measurements

During the calibrating procedure no plugs must be in the jacks A and C.

S3: left stop in position "▼"

S5: choose desired pass band width, see 2.3.2.4.

S6: with spectrum lock-in  $n \times 10$  kHz

$f_1$ : with spectrum lock-in 100 kHz

S7: "▼II, 0 to 10 kHz"

T3 or T4: depress

With the frequency control  $f_2$  maximize the meter reading (calibration 100 kHz), then adjust the knurled knob "▼II" for deflection to the red calibrating mark.

### 2.3.2.2 Input Impedance of the Level Meter and Termination of the Specimen

By means of switches S1 and S2 the input impedance of the level meter can be selected and matched to the Z-value of the specimen. With S1 either the coaxial input jack 1 or the balanced input jack 2 is selected. In the positions "Z" of S1 the inputs are terminated into the values set at the Z-switch S2. In a further position of the switch S1 the input impedance of the level meter is  $10\text{ k}\Omega \parallel 60\text{ pF}$  with coaxial input and  $>10\text{ k}\Omega$  with balanced input (see electrical values, page 5).

These positions are used for measurements on specimens or systems which are already terminated into their characteristic impedances.

### 2.3.2.3 Voltage or Power Level

The calibration of the level meter can be switched from voltage level (0 dB/Np corresp. to  $V_0 = 0.775\text{ V}$ ) to power level (0 dBm/Npm corresp. to  $P_0 = 1\text{ mW/across } Z$ ) by means of switch S4.



2.3.2.4 Choice of Pass Band Width

For adaptation to various measuring problems three band widths can be selected by means of switch S5.

Bandwidth 1600 Hz (3-dB-down bandwidth  $\sim$  3.1 kHz) for general and sweep measurements in the frequency range 10 to 1620 kHz;

Bandwidth 40 Hz (3-dB-down bandwidth  $\sim$  80 Hz) for exact measurements and for suppression of interfering voltages when utilizing full sensitivity with sweeping in the frequency range 2 to 1620 kHz;

Bandwidth 10 Hz (3-dB-down bandwidth 20 Hz) for separating frequencies lying very close together, e.g. pilot level measurements and for measurements in the VF channels.

Frequency range 200 Hz to 1620 kHz.

2.3.2.5 Signal-to-Noise Ratio (T3: low-distortion, T4: low-noise)

Special applications, such as the presentation of curves on the screen of a level tracer or the increasing of the relative measuring accuracy by means of a scale-spread attachment B 977 require a signal-to-noise ratio as large as possible. It is at its largest when key T4 "low-noise" is depressed. This position should be used for all customary measurements. Depress key T3 "low-distortion" only when the sensitivity is to be further increased (a lamp no longer lights up in the "Koramat" unit) or when measuring distortion. In the low distortion mode, a pass band width of 40 Hz, or for the audio range 10 Hz, should be selected.

2.4 Measuring

2.4.1 Wideband Level Measurements

Level oscillator: set as in 2.3

Level meter: after setting the switches S1 and S2 to the required input impedance and the line system (coax 1 or balanced) and S4 to the calibration for voltage level (dB,Np) and power level (dBm,Npm), respectively, connect the specimen to the input via a shielded line. Depress T2 "wideband". Set

the range switch S3 to a range in which the pointer of the instrument is well up-scale, if possible. The unknown level is found by adding the value shown in the illuminated window of the level range switch ("Koramat") and the instrument reading. If no lamp of the level range switch lights up any longer, the measuring range for wideband measurements has been exceeded.

#### 2.4.2 Selective Measurements (without automatic tuning) Level oscillator: setting as in 2.3.

Level meter: settings S1, S2, S3, and S4 as for wideband measurements. Depress key T4 or T3, respectively, when maximum sensitivity is required (see 2.3.2.5).

First set S6 to continuous, S7 to 0 kHz and S5 to bandwidth 1600 Hz (note 2.3.2.4). Slowly turn  $f_1$  through the related frequency range until a deflection appears. Tune frequency for maximum deflection. Set sensitivity with S3 so that the pointer of the instrument is well up-scale.

Level reading as with wideband measurements:

Sum of the values shown on the range switch and the instrument. If the measuring frequency is to be accurately determined set S6 to "with spectrum lock-in  $n \times 10$  kHz", S7 to "0 to 10 kHz" and S5 to 40 Hz or 10 Hz. Set the  $f_1$  tuning control to the spectrum point lying directly under the measuring frequency so that Sz1 shows green. Then tune  $f_2$  for maximum instrument indication. The frequency of the unknown voltage then equals the sum of the settings  $f_1 + f_2$ .

#### 2.4.3 Distortion Attenuation Measurements

In the "selective" range the level meter is also suited for measuring low distortion factors down to 0.1% (60 dB or 7 Np distortion attenuation). If the sensitivity is increased by 60 dB (7 Np) the residual distortion attenuation of the level meter is  $\geq 80$  dB (9 Np) and is independent of the fundamental level at the preamplifier and main modulator. Depress key T3

"low-distortion" for measuring distortion attenuation. Select pass band width 40 Hz or, for frequencies below 2 kHz, 10 Hz. For determining the distortion attenuation the fundamental level ( $f_m$ ) must first be measured. Then the instrument is tuned to the respective harmonics  $2 \times f_m$ ,  $3 \times f_m$  etc. with a corresponding increase in sensitivity by means of switch S3. The difference, in logarithmic measure, between the fundamental level and the harmonic level is the distortion attenuation  $a_{kn}$  for the respective (n-th) harmonic.

When measuring the harmonic level it should be noted that the sensitivity must not be increased by more than 60 dB (7 Np) with S3 as compared with the setting for measuring the fundamental level. As long as an increase of the sensitivity with S3 brings about a correspondingly greater deflection on the instrument it is certain that the harmonic shown is really due to the measuring voltage and the instrument is operating in its linear range.

From the distortion attenuation  $a_{kn}$  the distortion factor  $k_n$  for the n-th harmonic can be calculated as a percentage as follows:

$$k_n = 100 \times 10^{\frac{-a_{kn}}{20}} \quad \text{in \% for } a_k \text{ in decibel}$$

$$k_n = 10 - e^{-a_{kn}} \quad \text{in \% for } a_k \text{ in neper}$$

For distortion attenuations of  $a_{kn} > 20$  dB the distortion factor of the measuring level is calculated as follows:

$$k = \sqrt{k_2^2 + k_3^2 + \dots + k_n^2} \quad \text{in \%}$$

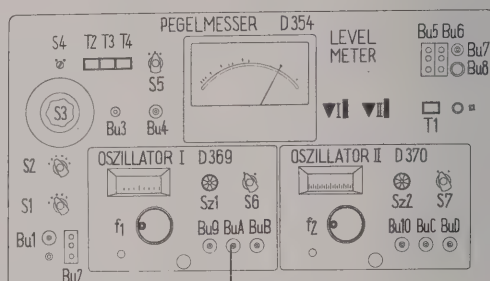
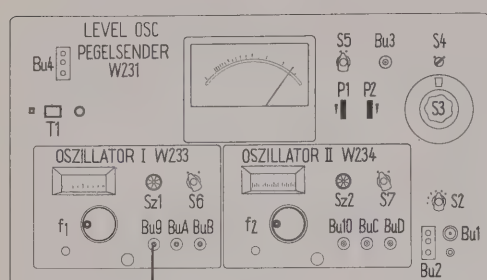


#### 2.4.4 Measurements with Automatic Tuning

Select the bandwidth with S5 according to the measurement problem. If difficulties should arise with the 10-Hz filter in circuit, note point 3.4 in the Maintenance Instructions.

#### Setting the Frequency on the Level Oscillator

#### Automatic Tuning for $f_1$

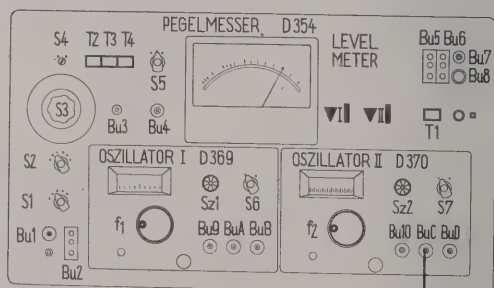
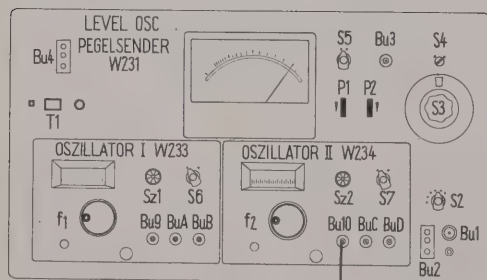


Before beginning measurements set the pointer to a maximum with  $f_2$ .

For  $f_2 = 0$  kHz set S7 at the level oscillator and level meter to 0 kHz.

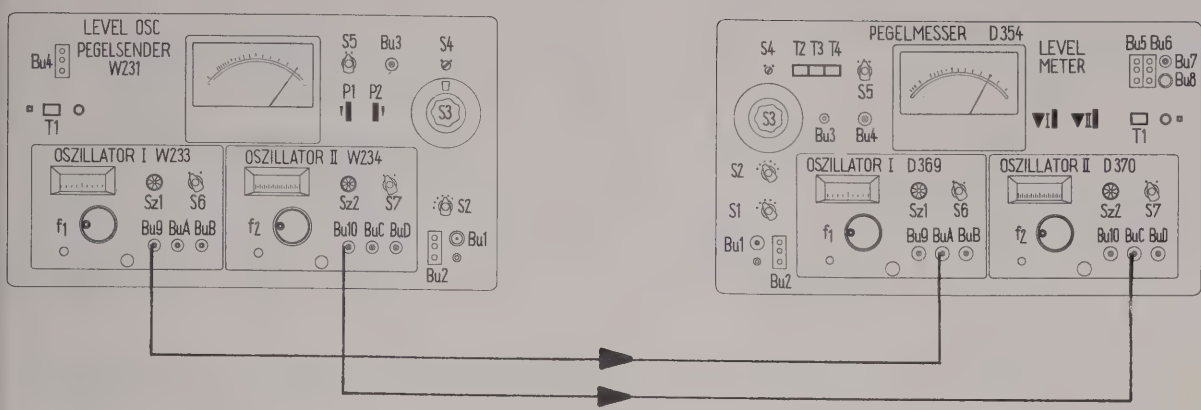
Set the frequency at the level oscillator with  $f_1$  only.

#### Automatic Tuning for $f_2$



For quadripole measurements set  $f_1$  at the level oscillator and level meter to the same frequency and thereby switch S6 to "with spectrum lock-in  $n \times 10$  kHz". Set switch S7 at oscillator II of the level meter to position "0 to 10 kHz".

Automatic Tuning for  $f_1$  and  $f_2$



Settings at the level oscillator:

Frequency settings  $f_1$  and  $f_2$

S6: either "with spectrum lock-in  $n \times 10$  kHz" or "continuous"

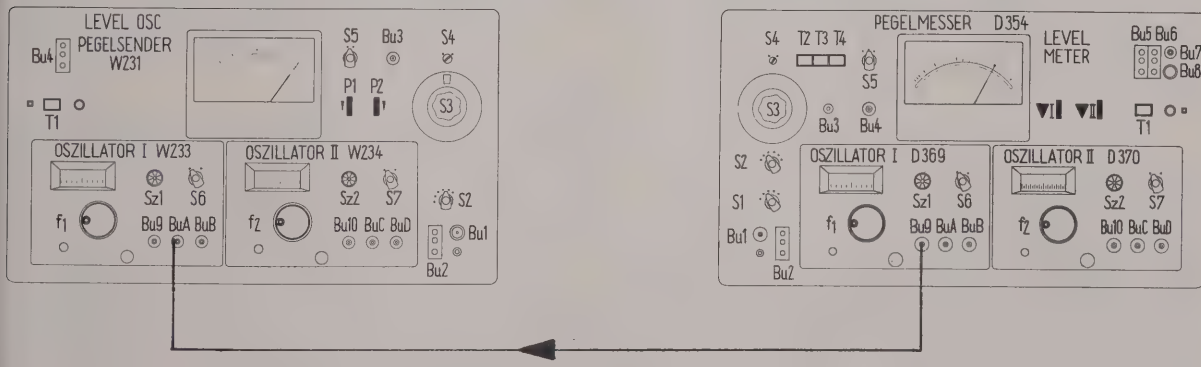
S7: either "0 to 10 kHz" or "0 kHz"

Settings at the level meter:

S7: "0 to 10 kHz"

Frequency Settings at the Level Meter

Automatic Tuning for  $f_1$

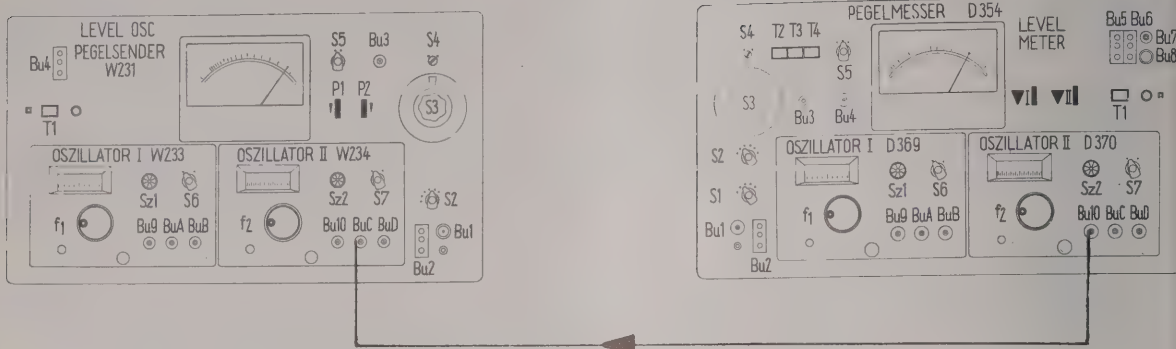


Before beginning measurements adjust  $f_2$  for maximum pointer deflection.

For  $f_2 = 0$  kHz set S7 at the level oscillator and level meter to "0 kHz".

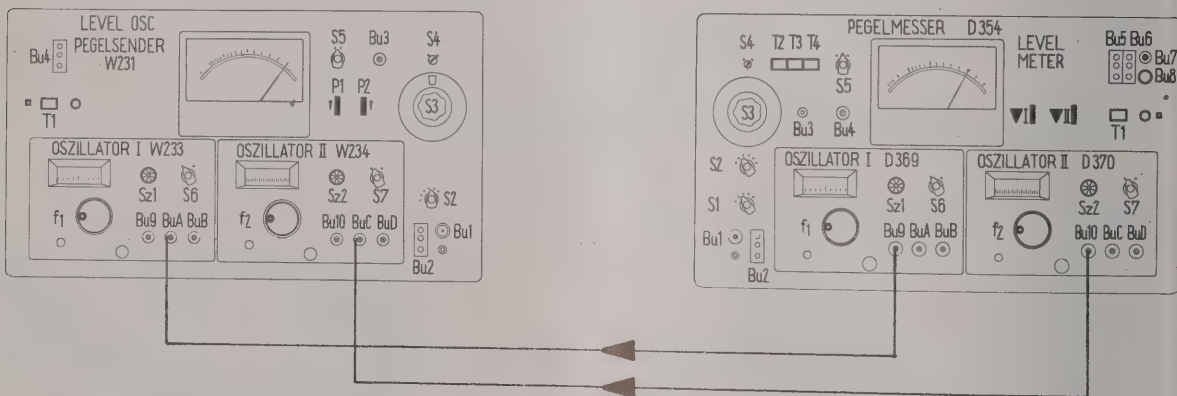
Set the frequency at the level meter with  $f_1$  only.

## Automatic Tuning for $f_2$



For quadripole measurements set  $f_1$  at the level oscillator and level meter to the same frequency and thereby switch S6 to "with spectrum lock-in  $n \times 10$  kHz". Set switch S7 at oscillator II of the level oscillator to position "0 to 10 kHz".

## Automatic Tuning for $f_1$ and $f_2$



Settings at the level meter:

Frequency settings  $f_1$  and  $f_2$

S6: either "with spectrum lock-in  $n \times 10$  kHz" or "continuous"

S7: either "0 to 10 kHz" or "0 kHz"

Settings at the level oscillator:

S7: "0 to 10 kHz"



#### 2.4.5 Automatic Tuning with Other Carrier-frequency Measuring Devices in the Frequency Range up to 1.6 MHz

##### Automatic Tuning from the Digital Level Oscillator G 2001/G2004

The digital level oscillators G 2001 and G 2004 produce a synchronizing voltage at the jack "Bu 1  $f_1 + 2.4$  MHz" with which oscillators I of the level oscillator or level meter can be controlled. Oscillators II must be set to "0 kHz" by means of switch S7.

##### Automatic Tuning in the Case of the 1.6-MHz Measuring Setup W 221/D 344

The tuning condition for  $f_1$  of the level oscillator W 221 or level meter D 344 can be controlled by oscillator I of the level oscillator or level meter (jack 9). In level oscillator W 221 jack Bu A is the input jack for the sync voltage, in the level meter the jack "Sync. $f_1 + 2.4$  MHz".

#### 2.4.6 Using the Level Meter as a Detector Amplifier

The level meter can be used as a wideband or selective detector amplifier. All settings on the level meter are effected as for wideband or selective measurements. At jack Bu 7 with termination into  $Z = 75 \Omega$  and zero instrument indication there is an output level of 0 dB/Np. With wideband operation the frequencies of the input and output voltage are equal, with selective operation the second intermediate frequency  $f_{IF2} = 100$  kHz is produced.

### 2.5 Accessories

#### 2.5.1 Voltage Recorder 3 V/30 k $\Omega$ (100 $\mu$ A for full-scale deflection)

Connect the voltage recorder to the jack Bu 6 "Output" between the a- and c-wires. Insert a dummy plug in the b-wire (to operate a switching contact on the jack).

### 2.5.2 Current Recorder 77.5 $\mu$ A/2.5 k $\Omega$

Connect the recorder to jack Bu 6 "Output" between the a- and b-wires. Wire c is connected to chassis.

UNIREG S is, for example, a suitable recorder, with a terminating resistance  $R = 2.5 \text{ k}\Omega$ .

### 2.5.3 Connection of Scale-spread Device B 977

Connect the scale-spread device B 977 via a balanced cord to jack Bu 6. While the level meter reads  $-8$  to  $+2 \text{ dB}$ / $-0.9$  to  $+0.2 \text{ Np}$  adjust the deflection of the scale-spread device also to  $0 \text{ dB/Np}$  with the zero point control. Level increments between  $\pm 0.02$  and  $\pm 1 \text{ dB}$  ( $\pm 0.002$  and  $\pm 0.1 \text{ Np}$ ) can then be read. To improve the signal-to-noise ratio with selective measurements depress key T4 "low-noise".

### 2.5.4 Headphone Output, Jack Bu 5

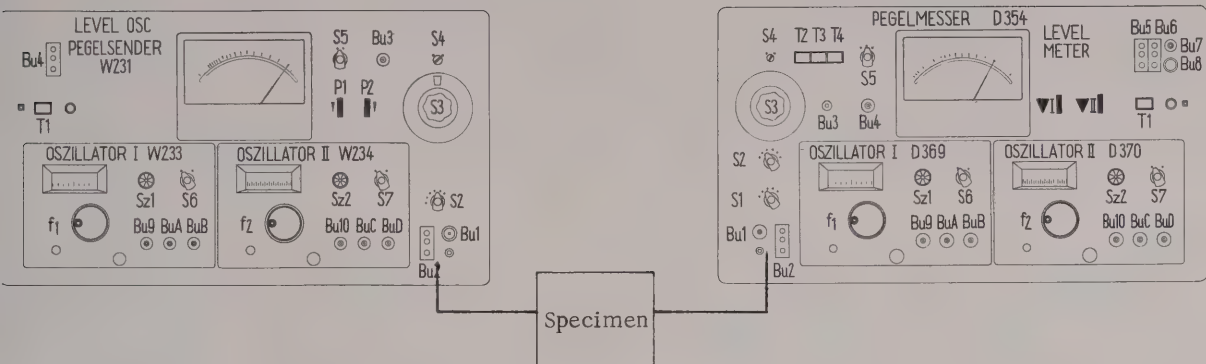
When measuring an amplitude-modulated input voltage there is a demodulated VF signal at jack Bu 5.

### 2.5.5 Connection of Level Tracer D 346

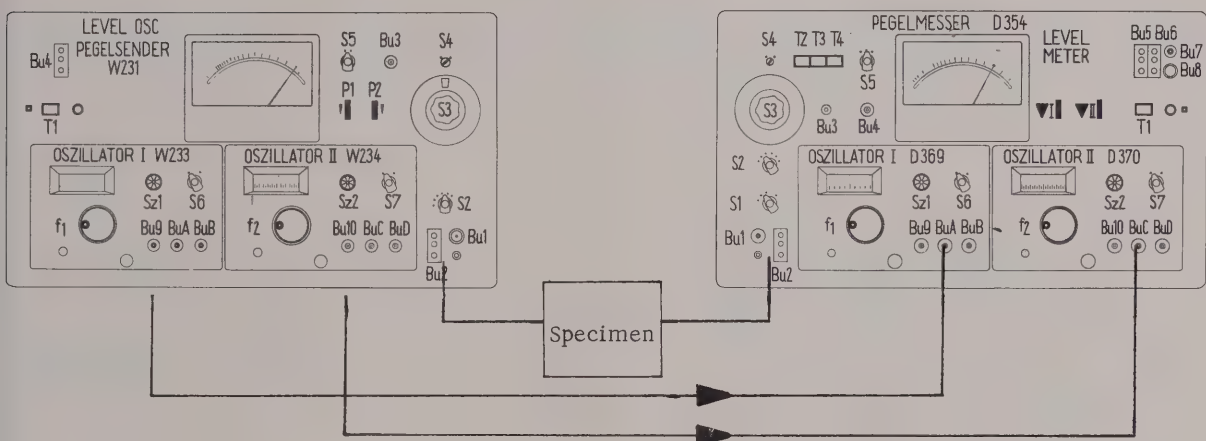
For measurements with level differences up to about  $10 \text{ dB}$  the wideband amplifier slide-in chassis D 918 of the level tracer is connected via a coaxial cord to jack Bu 7 of the level meter. Level meter and level tracer can be calibrated together so that absolute measurements are also possible.

To display level differences of up to  $100 \text{ dB/11 Np}$ , the logarithmic amplifier D 920 is connected to the ac output Bu4 (IF =  $100 \text{ kHz}$ ). S3 must be set to the positions marked with a red spot.

## 2.6 Typical Measuring Setups

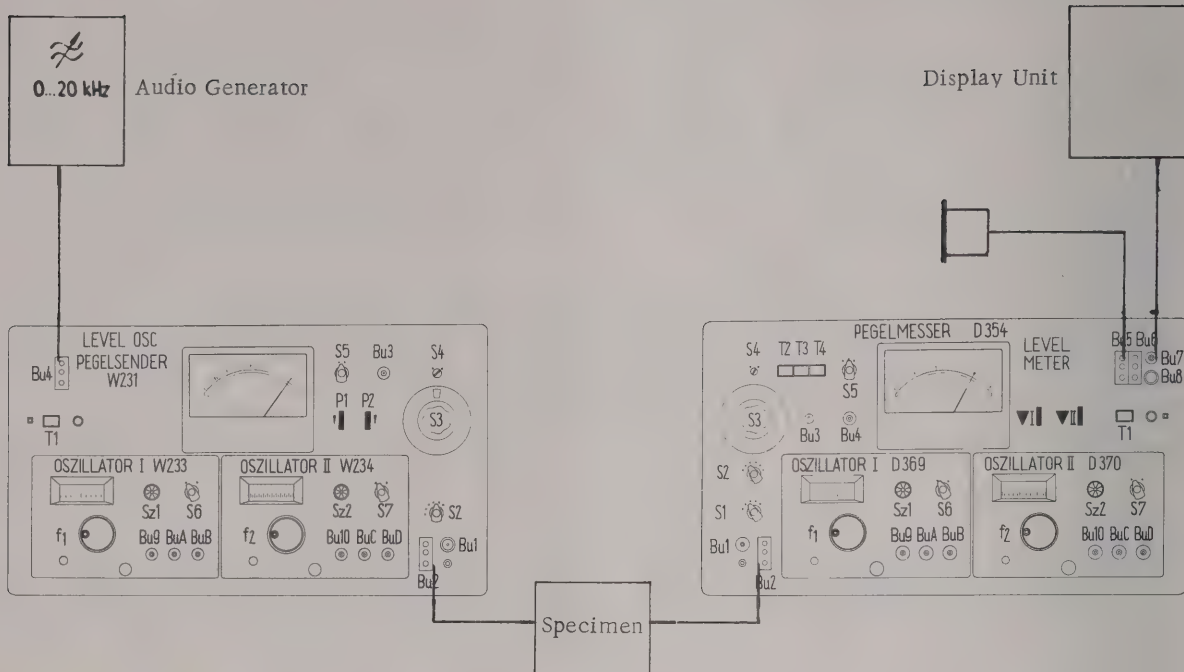


### 2.6.1 Wideband and Selective Level, Attenuation and Gain Measurements

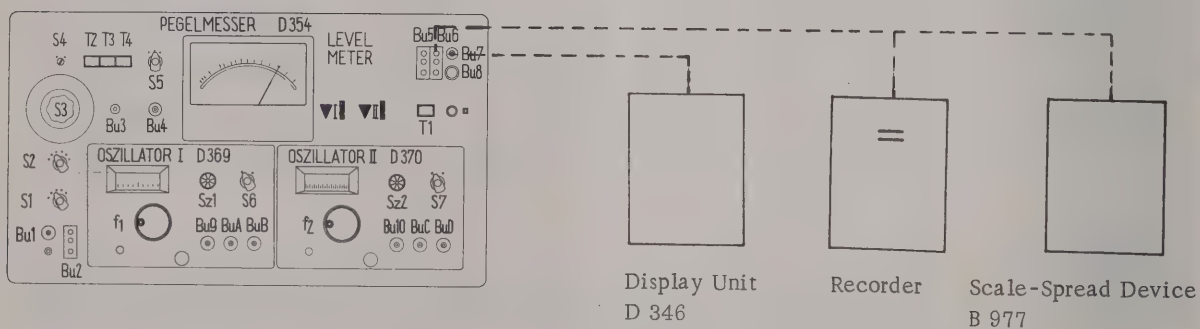


### 2.6.2 Selective Level, Attenuation and Gain Measurements with Automatic Tuning $f_1$ and $f_2$ from the Level Oscillator





### 2.6.3 Measurements with Amplitude-modulated Transmitting Level and Monitoring with Headphone and Display Unit



### 2.6.4 Connection of Accessory Devices to the Level Meter (level tracer, recorder and scale-spread device)

### 3. NOTES ON MAINTENANCE

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The devices contain components of high reliability and long useful life. Silicon transistors are used as active elements. As a result regular maintenance and scheduled supervision are not necessary.

#### 3.1 Switches

The switches used are self-cleaning and require no special maintenance. Contact surfaces should never be treated with fat or grease-dissolving agents.

#### 3.2 Replacing Indicating Lamps

for power and measuring-range indication

The indicating lamps have bayonet sockets: they can be removed by pushing in slightly, combined with a slight twist to the left. Use the lamp extractor contained in the spares bag (secured inside the device). All indicating lamps are accessible from the outside.

For replacing lamps in switch S3 unscrew the dial knob and the grey cover plate. When replacing these parts the left red ▼ sign, at the left stop of S3 and S4, must be above the right transparent window.









FILM DRIVE, REPLACING THE SCALE FILM

The film drive is of rugged construction and requires no maintenance. The film tape which carries the scale divisions, individually applied by a photographic process, consists of particularly strong and permanent plastic special foil (Dupont Cronar Film No. 225 B 35) for the purpose of ensuring greatest accuracy in setting the frequency. Under normal conditions therefore, trouble need not be anticipated. Should a fault nevertheless occur, take down the film cassette with care, following the instructions given below and detect the fault. Never attempt to move the drive by using force. Should the film have been damaged, then insert the spare film by following these instructions. We recommend that the piece of negative film supplied with the equipment is forwarded to our works for making a new spare film after the removal of the spare film.

If the transport band (Fig. 4) has been torn, order a replacement under the order description of "Transport Band C44106-A7-C109 with 2 clips C44106-A7-C110". When placing the band in position, make sure that the lettering on the inner surface of the band is legible; insert the two clips into the overlapping perforations

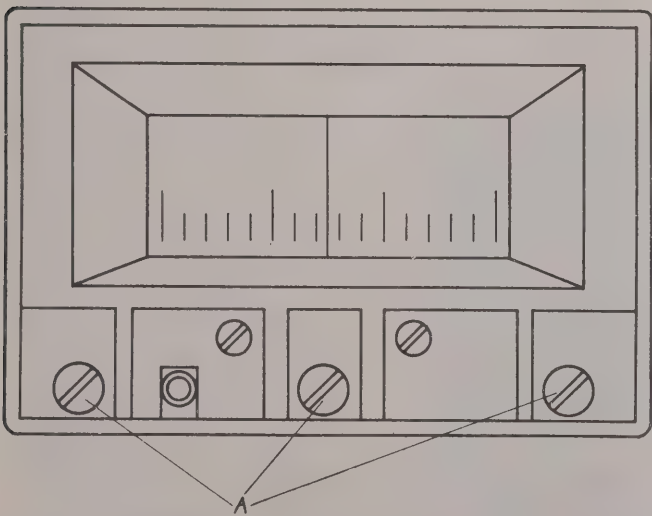


Fig. 1     Film guide



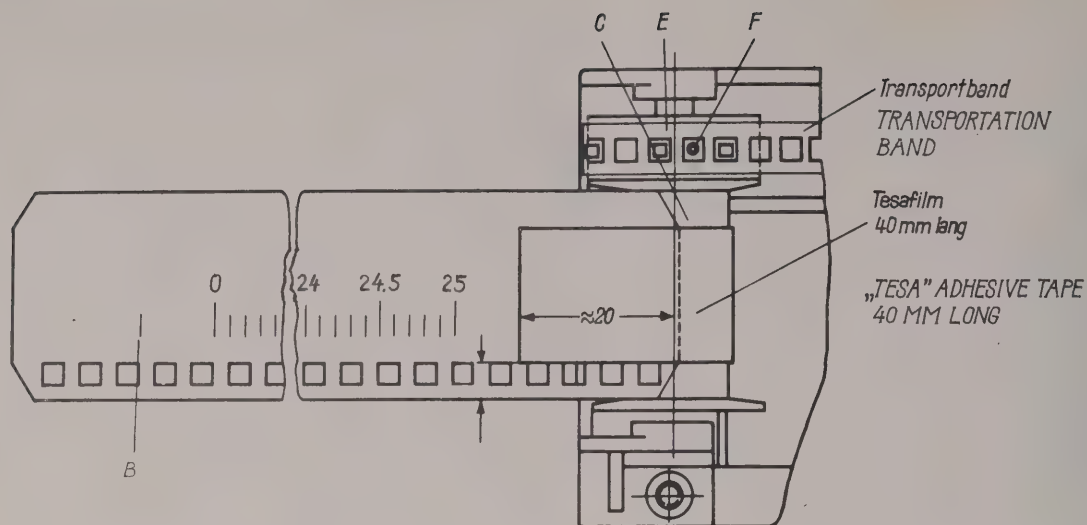


Bild 2 Ankleben des Filmband-Endes  
 FIG.2 CEMENTING THE END OF THE FILM BAND IN POSITION

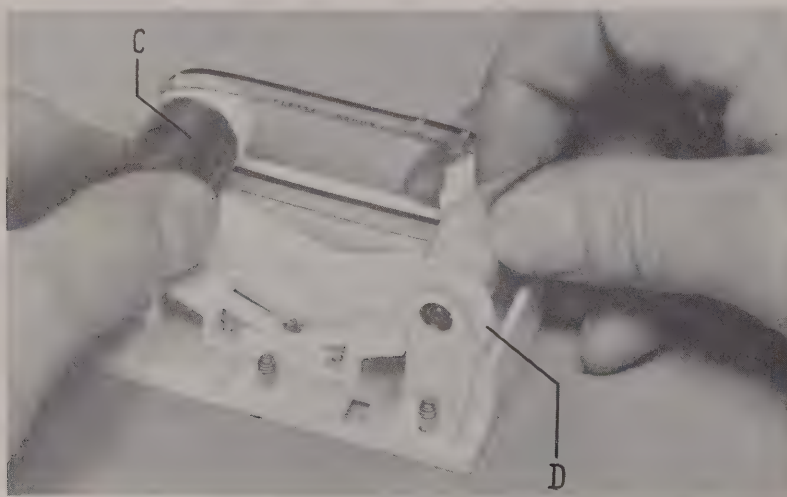


Bild 3 Ankleben des Filmband-Anfangs  
 FIG.3 CEMENTING THE START OF THE FILM BAND IN POSITION

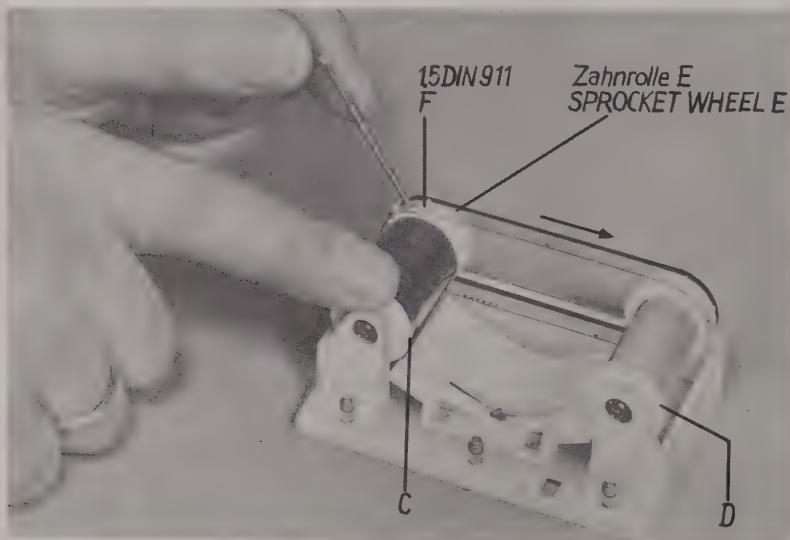


Bild 4 Lösen der Vorspannungs-Arretierung  
 FIG.4 RELEASING THE DETENT OF THE MECHANICAL BIAS

from inside and bend over. As the initial tension of the film rollers is lost when replacing the transport band, the film must also be inserted again in accordance with the instructions.

### Taking Down the Film

1. Either the film cassette is accessible from the front of the unit or the unscrewing of only a partial front name plate or front name plate is required.
2. Turn film drive, if possible, as far as the left-hand stop (beginning of scale), failing this, roll the film by hand on to the left-hand roller after taking down the film cassette. (point 4).
3. Slacken fixing screws (A) of the film guide and pull out the film guide towards the front (Fig. 1).
4. Wind film completely on to roller C and detach adhesive strip from roller D (Fig. 3).
5. Unwind film from roller C and detach adhesive strip from roller C. Carefully remove any residue of adhesive from the rollers.

### Inserting the New Film

The spare film must be rolled in such a manner that the lettering for the high frequencies is legible from the outside. Remove dust particles from the film guide with a soft brush, the proceed as follows:

6. Grasp roller C, turn sprocket roller E four turns counter-clockwise (the equalizing spring in roller C is tensioned during the process) and lock in this position by tightening the set screw F with an hexagon socket spanner 1.5 DIN 911, Fig. 4.
7. Stick adhesive strip (40 mm x 19 mm), e.g. "Tesafilm" adhesive strip, order No. 5859, Messrs. Beiersdorf, Hamburg, on to the legible end of the film in such a manner that 20 mm are left projecting (Fig. 2).

8. Stick end of film on to roller C (Fig. 2). The edge of the film must be parallel with the edge of the roller after glueing.
9. Roll film tightly on to roller C (Fig. 3) and grip until point 11 has been carried out.
10. Slip end of film (beginning of scale) only as far through the bearing support and stiffening piece until it can be taughtly glued on to the roller D.
11. Stick film on to roller D as described under points 7 and 8 (Fig. 3).
12. Slacken set screw F (Fig. 4). Spring tension must now be felt. If roller C is gripped and sprocket roller E given a quarter turn anticlockwise, the sprocket roller must return to its initial position when being released.
13. Turn one of the sprocket rollers until the first unlettered scale mark coincides exactly with the graduation mark in the scale window. (This mark designates the mechanical stop of the film drive).
14. The film drive must be at the left-hand end stop.
15. Insert film guide carefully without exerting pressure and note whether the film perforations drop into the sprocket.
16. Uniformly tighten the three fixing screws (A) of the film guide.
17. Verify for a second time that the film has been inserted correctly by checking the frequency calibration.



## 4. FAULT LOCATION

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### 4.1 FAULT LOCATION ON THE DEENERGIZED DEVICE

4.1.1. As a first step check the measuring setup. Examine all connecting and interconnecting cords for a firm seat of their connectors and satisfactory condition (for instance transition resistance for wires and shield).

4.1.2. Check whether possibly an operating error has been committed on one of the equipment units associated with the measuring setup.

4.1.3. Make a visual examination.

### 4.2. FAULT LOCATION ON THE ENERGIZED DEVICE

Caution: When connecting the exposed chassis to the mains, observe the safety regulations (for instance in Germany those of the VDE (Association of German Electrical Engineers) for rooms with electrical equipment)). Entrust such work to skilled personnel only.

#### 4.2.1. General Information

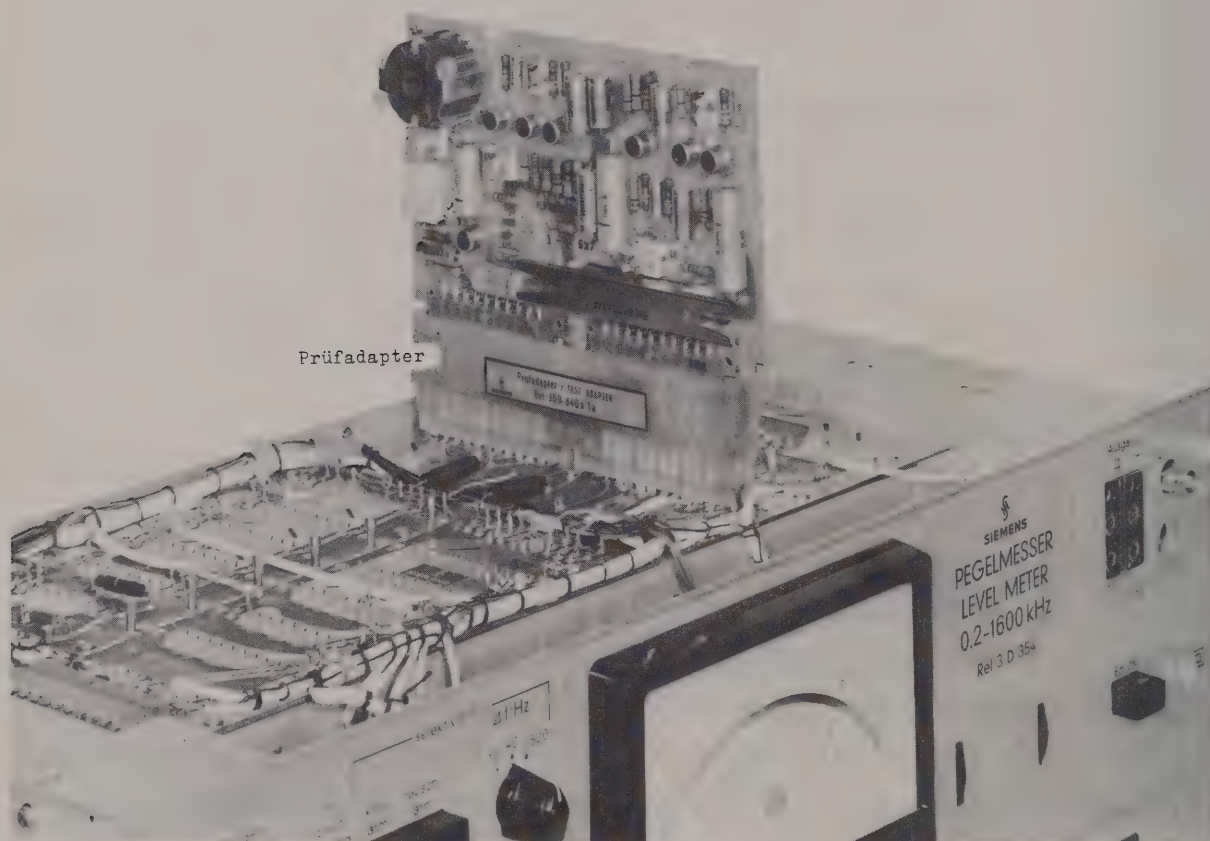
The main information for fault locating includes the circuit diagrams with entered measured values in the Circuit Diagrams part and the 'Fault Elimination' part, as well as the test plan (annexed Figs. 1 and 2). If the actually observed kind of fault is mentioned in the following fault location table, a course of action according to the information given there often considerably reduces the fault location time. Observations made by the user may be entered at the end of these tables. We would appreciate very much to receive such supplements and are gladly prepared to duplicate them for the benefit of others.

All dc and ac voltage values specified in the circuit diagrams are averages taken from measurements with the measuring instruments enumerated on pp. 4-6 of the Fault Elimination. Unless specific tolerances are stated, the error of the indicated measured values is about  $\pm 15\%$ .

Finding out the subassemblies, individual components and measuring points is facilitated by the wiring diagrams, marked by "7402" in the last four data positions, e.g. wiring diagram for the

level meter S45034-D354-B602-\*-7402.

All plug-in circuit boards in the 'level oscillator' and 'level meter' mainframes and in the oscillator plug-ins can be operated outside the chassis by way of the test adapter D640 contained in the mainframe. For this purpose the circuit board is taken out of the holder and placed onto the test adapter screwed onto the interconnecting conductor board. This greatly facilitates fault locating in a circuit board since good access to the individual components and foil patterns is attained.



Typical application of the test adapter D 640 (Prüfadapter = Test adapter)

The test points marked on the interconnecting adapter boards also greatly facilitate the locating of a defective subassembly. If a detected fault cannot be remedied by the user himself, it will mostly suffice to return the defective circuit board to the factory.

#### 4.2.3. FAULT LOCATION TABLE FOR LEVEL METER D354 WITH OSCILLATOR I D369 AND OSCILLATOR II D370

<u>Type of Fault</u>	<u>Fault Location</u>
"▼I", "▼II" and measuring wideband (T2 pushed) and selective (T3 or T4 pushed) are not possible	According to annexed Fig. 1
Measuring selective (T3 or T4 pushed) and "▼II" are not possible	According to annexed Fig. 2
"▼I" and "▼II" are not possible, but an externally applied test level is correctly indicated	Check the circuit board 'calibrating oscillator D641'; the calibrating voltage -40 dB (-5 Np) can be measured at jack Bu3 with a level meter of high impedance
The measuring range switch S3 fails to switch the level steps properly in wideband measuring (T2 pushed)	Look for the fault in the measuring panel D630 according to the circuit diagram; in so doing check the resistive input dividers and the feedback preamplifier D636
The measuring range switch S3 fails to switch properly the level steps in selective measuring and in the 'low-noise' measuring mode (T3 pushed)	Look for the fault in the input divider of the input subassembly D631 (A- and B-relays) and on the voltage dividers in the 100-kHz amplifier D647
The measuring range switch S3 fails to switch properly the level steps in selective measuring and in the 'low-noise' measuring mode (T4 pushed), while in wideband and selective 'low-distortion' measurements range switching is in order	Relays A and B in the measuring field must have dropped out, relay K in the 100-kHz preamplifier D647 must have operated



### Type of Fault

No output level is present at measuring output jack Bu7 with full-scale deflection of the instrument

Indication depends strongly on the mains voltage

In  $f_1$ -synchronization of the level oscillator from the level meter there is no indication on level oscillator and level meter

In  $f_2$ -synchronization of the level oscillator from the level meter there is no indication on the level meter

The frequency departure of the  $f_2$ -scale exceeds 30 Hz

### Fault Location

Check board 9 'power amplifier and demodulator D649'

Check board 10 'power supply II'

Measure the voltage at jack Bu9 with RF Multizet meter, nominal value: 0.27 V across 75  $\Omega$

Set the frequency tuning control  $f_1$  on level meter and level oscillator to the same lock-in point. Measure the voltage at jack Bu10 with the RF Multizet meter, nominal value: 0.78 V across 600  $\Omega$ . Move switch S7 on the level oscillator to the position "0-10 kHz". Select a pass-band width of 40 Hz or 1600 Hz with switch S5 on the level meter. If a pass-band width of 10 Hz is required (frequency range 200 Hz - 2 kHz), observe p. 32, Section 3.4. of the Notes on Maintenance.

Set the following on the level meter: S3 0dB (dBm, Np, Npm), T4 pushed, S5 10 Hz,  $f_1$  0kHz, S6 'in spectrum steps',  $f_2$  0 kHz, S7 0-10 kHz.

Alignment by means of C2 for maximum meter deflection.

## 5. FAULT ELIMINATION

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### 5.1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The basis of the fault elimination work is the circuit diagrams, wiring diagrams and parts lists. Particular care must be exercised in replacing defective parts on etched circuitry. If no soldering iron with suction facility is available for unsoldering a component, the respective component had better be cut out of the circuit and subsequently unsolder the remaining terminal wires individually. In this way damage of the foil pattern can be avoided. When soldering temperature-sensitive components such as semiconductors, Styroflex capacitors and small carbon-film resistors in the circuit, protect them with flat pliers from thermal destruction.

In addition to individual information the following sections give instructions for aligning and the checks to be carried out in the individual subassembly after repairs.

## 5.2. TESTING INSTRUCTION AND FAULT ELIMINATION ON THE LEVEL METER D354 WITH OSCILLATOR I D369 AND OSCILLATOR II D370

This instruction describes all essential checks for examining the electrical data and gives the respective information for fault elimination. To remedy a recognized fault, only those sections need to be observed to which reference is made in the FAULT LOCATION part.

### Measuring Instruments Required

- 1 frequency counter for up to 4 MHz, error  $\pm 1 \times 10^{-6}$
- 1 dc multi-range meter  $Z_i = 50 \text{ k}\Omega/\text{V}$   
e.g. Siemens  $\mu\text{A}$ -Multizet meter
- 1 digital voltmeter
- 1 calibrating level meter for checking the 0-dB (dBm, Np, Npm) marks
- 1 attenuator, e.g. D120
- 1 variable low-pass filter
- 1 level oscillator 200 Hz - 1.6 MHz, e.g. W231
- 1 level oscillator W518 or W2006
- 1 level scale-spread device B 977
- 1 variable power supply for setting the primary input voltage

### 5.2.1. CHECKS ON THE OSCILLATOR I D369

#### 5.2.1.1. Checking the Frequency Scale

Required settings: push the button T3 or T4

switch S6 "continuous"

all other control elements arbitrary.

Connect the frequency counter by way of a coaxial connecting cord to jack Bu 9. The measuring frequency shall be equal to the sum of the frequency  $f_1$  set on the film drive plus 2.4 MHz. If the need arises, make a correction at  $f_1 = 1.6 \text{ MHz}$  (corresponds to 4 MHz on the frequency counter) by means of trimmer C1.

#### 5.2.1.2. Checking the Output Level at the Jacks Bu 9 and Bu B

Required settings: push the button T3 or T4

switch S6 "continuous"

all other control elements arbitrary.



Terminate the RF Multizet meter into  $75\Omega$  and measure the output voltage at the jacks Bu 9 and Bu B in the frequency range  $f_1 = 0-1.6$  MHz.

Nominal value:  $0.27\text{ V} \pm 10\%$

5.2.1.3. Checking the Carrier Voltage for the Main Modulator on the Clip-contact Strip e1,2-e3,4 (1)

Required settings: push the button T3 or T4

switch S6 "continuous"

the positions of all other control elements are arbitrary.

Connect the RF Multizet meter to the clip-contact strip e1,2-e3,4 ( 1 ) and measure the carrier voltage in the frequency range  $f_1 = 0-1.6$  MHz.

Nominal value:  $0.27\text{ V} \pm 10\%$

5.2.1.4. Checking the Synchronization Input Jack Bu A

Required settings: switch S3 at " "

push the button T3 or T4

switch S5 at 1600 Hz

$f_1 = 100$  kHz

$f_2 = 0$  kHz

switch S6 at "in spectrum steps"

switch S7 "0 kHz"

The level meter must now read the calibrating level. Using the calibration control "▼II" set nominal deflection on the instrument. When a coaxial cable is connected to jack A the meter reading must drop to  $-\infty$ .

When feeding a level of  $-9$  dB ( $-1$  Np,  $0$  dBm/ $75\Omega$ ) with the frequency  $f = 2.5$  MHz into the jack A the level meter D354 must again read the previously set level. If such is not the case, check the contact spring sets at jack A.

5.2.1.5. Checking the Holding and the Pull-in Range

Required settings: push the button T3 or T4

switch S6 at "in spectrum steps"

the positions of all other controls are arbitrary.

The visual indicator Sz1 for lock-in indication must show "green" (no current) when the frequency control  $f_1$  is set to a lock-in point  $n \times 10$  kHz. If the film drive stands between two lock-in points, the visual indicator Sz1 must show "red" (current flows).

The holding range is that range where during slow rotation of the film drive to the left and right from a lock-in point, the visual indicator remains off, showing "green". Within this range the output frequency is always adjusted to this lock-in point. The holding range shall be about  $\pm 1.8$  kHz.

The pull-in range is that range within whose limits the AFC circuit 'pulls-in' the frequency, e.g. the visual indicator Sz1 restores to show "green". The pull-in range shall be about  $\pm 1.2$  kHz symmetrically about the lock-in point. If the need arises, align R 13 in the spectrum oscillator board 2 W 668 in a way that, with the frequency control  $f_1$  between two lock-in points (Sz1 red), a dc voltage of 5.6 V is measured at the collector of transistor Ts5.

#### 5.2.1.6. Accuracy of the 100-kHz Crystal

Required settings: button T3 or T4 pushed

switch S6 at "in spectrum steps"

$f_1 = 4$  MHz

the positions of all other control elements are arbitrary.

The output frequency can be measured with a frequency counter connected to jack Bu 9.

Nominal value: 4,000,000  $\pm$  40 Hz

If an alignment is necessary, use the trimmer C1 in the spectrum oscillator board 3 W669.

#### 5.2.2. CHECKS ON THE OSCILLATOR II D370

##### 5.2.2.1. Checking the Frequency Scale

Required settings: button T3 or T4 pushed

switch S7 "0 - 10 kHz"

the positions of all other controls are arbitrary.

Connect a frequency counter to jack Bu 10 by way of a coaxial cord. The measuring frequency  $f'_{02}$  shall be equal to the difference

of 60 kHz and the set frequency  $f_2$ , e.g.  $f_2 = 0$  kHz corresponds to  $f_{02}' = 60$  kHz,  $f_2 = 10$  kHz corresponds to  $f_{02}' = 50$  kHz. In the case of deviations in excess of  $\pm 30$  Hz effect an alignment with trimmer C2, if the need arises a coarse alignment with trimmer C10 in the interpolator board 1 W671 should be made.

#### 5.2.2.2. Checking the Output Level at the Jacks Bu 10 and Bu D

Required settings: button T3 or T4 pushed

switch S7 "0 - 10 kHz"

all other control elements arbitrary.

Terminate the RF Multizet meter into  $600\ \Omega$  and measure the output voltages at the jacks Bu 10 and Bu D in the frequency range  $f_2 = -3$  to  $13$  kHz. Nominal value  $0.78\text{ V} \pm 10\%$

#### 5.2.2.3. Checking the Carrier Voltage for the Converter

2.4 MHz/100 kHz at the Clip-contact Strip  $f_{30,31} - f_{28,29}$  (1)

Required settings: button T3 or T4 pushed

switch S7 "0 - 10 kHz"

the positions of all other controls are arbitrary.

Connect the RF Multizet meter to the clip-contact strip  $f_{30,31} - f_{28,29}$  (1) and measure the carrier voltage ( $f_{02} = 2.303 - 2.287$  MHz) in the frequency range  $f_2 = -3$  to  $13$  kHz.

Nominal value:  $0.27\text{ V} \pm 10\%$

#### 5.2.2.4. Checking the Synchronization Input Jack Bu C

Required settings: button T3 or T4 pushed

switch S7 "0 - 10 kHz"

the positions of all other controls are arbitrary.

When a coaxial cable is connected to jack C, the visual indicator Sz 2 must operate, i.e. show "red".

When feeding a level of 0 dB (0 Np, 0 dBm/600  $\Omega$ ) at a frequency of 60 kHz the visual indicator Sz2 must restore, e.g. the display becomes "green".

#### 5.2.2.5. Checking the AFC Circuit

Required settings: button T3 or T4 pushed

switch S7 "0 - 10 kHz"



the positions of all other controls are arbitrary.

When feeding a level of 0 dB (0 Np, 0 dBm/600 $\Omega$ ) in the frequency range of 40 - 70 kHz the visual indicator Sz 2 must remain off (green).

#### 5.2.2.6. Checking the Lock-in Point 0 kHz

Required settings: button T3 or T4 pushed  
switch S7 "0 - 10 kHz"

the positions of all other controls are arbitrary.

Connect the frequency counter to jack Bu 10 and measure the output frequency.

Nominal value: 60,000  $\pm$  0.6 Hz

In measuring, the time basis on the frequency counter must be set to 10 sec.

When the above tolerance is exceeded, proceed as under Item 5.2.1.6.

### 5.2.3. CHECKS ON THE LEVEL METER D354

#### 5.2.3.1. Checking the Level Steps

For a better understanding of the switching of the measuring ranges with S3 by the attenuator networks brought into circuit in various combinations and the different gains let us give the following explanations.

Measuring Range Switching in the 'Wideband' Mode (button T2 pushed)

When the button T2 is pushed, the contacts of relay E and L establish a connection between the output of the measuring field and the input of the wideband amplifier with the superheterodyne section bypassed.

The measuring ranges are switched as follows:

by the 30-dB (4-Np) divider with the relays A and B

by the 40-, 20-, 0-dB (6-, 4-, 2-, 0-Np) divider with switches S3<sup>III</sup> and S3<sup>IV</sup>,

by stepwise changes of the feedback in the preamplifier D636 with switch S3<sup>VI</sup>.

Measuring Range Switching in the "Selective/Low-distortion"  
Measuring Mode (button T3 pushed)-----

When the button T3 is pushed, relays E and L are not energized so that the heterodyne section is interposed between the output of the measuring field and the wideband amplifier.

The measuring ranges are switched as follows:

- by the 30-dB (4-Np) divider with the relays A and B,
- by 40-, 20-, 0-dB (6-, 4-, 2-, 0-Np) divider with switches  $S3^{III}$  and  $S3^{IV}$ ,
- by stepwise changes of the negative feedback in the preamplifier D636 with switch  $S3^{VII}$ ,
- by switching the 20-, 10-, 0-dB (2-, 1-, 0-Np) divider with the relays H and J in the 100-kHz amplifier D647.

Measuring Range Switching in the "Selective/Low-noise" Measuring  
Mode (button T4 pushed)-----

The relays E and L are connected in the same way as in the "selective/low-noise" mode, e.g. the heterodyne section is interposed between the output of the measuring field and the wideband amplifier.

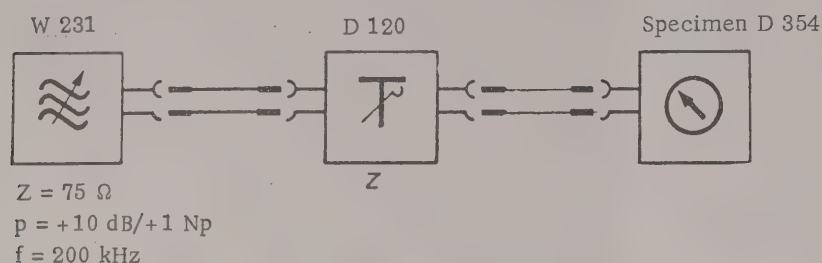
The measuring ranges are switched as follows:

- by the 30-dB (4-Np) divider with relays A and B,
- by the 40-, 20-, 0-dB (6-, 4-, 2-, 0-Np) divider with switches  $S3^{III}$  and  $S3^{IV}$ ,
- by stepwise changes of the feedback in the preamplifier D636 with switch  $S3^{VII}$ ,
- by switching the 20-, 10-, 0-dB (2-, 1-, 0-Np) divider with the relays H and J in the 100-kHz amplifier D647,
- by switching the 30-dB (4-Np) divider with the relay K in the 100-kHz amplifier D647.

Note

The circuit diagrams show all relays in a deenergized condition. The windings of the relays are marked with capital letters (e.g. A, B, C), and the related contacts with lower-case letters (e.g. a, b, c).

## Measuring Circuit for Checking the Level Steps



Settings required on the specimen D 354:

S1: Z, coaxial

S2:  $75 \Omega$

S3: according to checking table

S4: dB/Np

S5: 40 Hz

$f_1 = 200 \text{ kHz}$ , S6: in spectrum steps

$f_2 = 0 \text{ kHz}$ , S7: 0 kHz

The level steps of dB/dBm equipment are checked by reference to checking table 1, those of Np/Npm equipment according to checking table 2. When it is found that limits are exceeded, the dividers mentioned under "Notes" and the setting of the step-wise control feedback in the preamplifier, respectively, must be checked. If the specified individual tolerances are not exceeded, it is ensured that all level steps meet the data-bulletin value  $\pm 0.1 \text{ dB}/\pm 0.01 \text{ Np}$  (in the most sensitive range  $\pm 0.3 \text{ dB}/\pm 0.03 \text{ Np}$ ).



Consecutive No.	Attenuator (dB)	Button T pushed	Measuring range (dB)	Indication on level meter (dB)	Notes
1	50	T2	-40	0	set with ▼ I
2	60	T2	-50	$0 \pm 0.05$	preamplifier v=20dB, alignment with R70 is possible
3	70	T2	-60	$0 \pm 0.05$	preamplifier v=30dB, alignment with R74 is possible
4	30	T2	-20	$0 \pm 0.05$	20-dB divider R20/R21
5	10	T2	0	$0 \pm 0.05$	40-dB divider R22/R23
6	0	T2	+10	$0 \pm 0.05$	30-dB divider R15/R16, relays A and B
=====					
7	40*	T3	-90	0	set with ▼ II
8	10*	T4	-60	$0 \pm 0.05$	30-dB divider R27/R28 in the 100-kHz amplifier, relay K
=====					
9	70	T4	-60	0	set with ▼ II
10	60	T4	-50	$0 \pm 0.05$	10-, 20-dB divider R13/R14/R31 in the 100-kHz amplifier,
11	50	T4	-40	$0 \pm 0.05$	relays H, J
=====					
12	40*	T3	-90	0	set with ▼ II
13	70*	T3	-120	$0 \pm 0.25$	preamplifier v=40dB, alignment with R78 is possible

\*lower the transmitting level to -50 dB

Table 1: Checking the level steps with information for fault location in the level meter D354 of the dB/dBm-model.

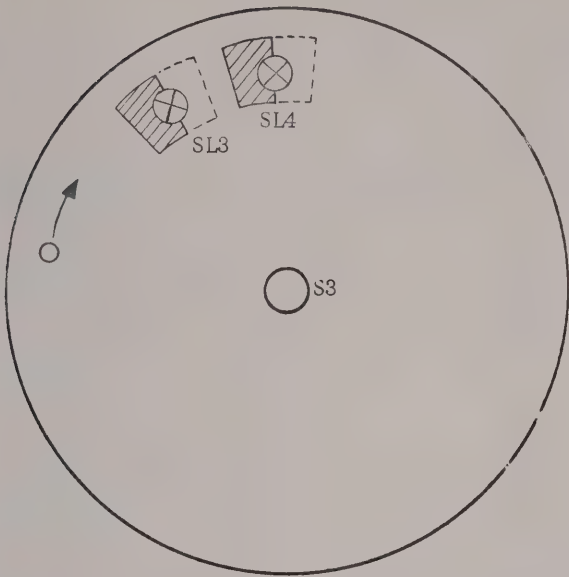
Conse- cutive No.	Attenu- ator a (Np)	But- ton T pushed	Measur- ing range (Np)	Indication on level meter (Np)	Notes
1	6	T2	-5	0	set with ▼ I
2	7	T2	-6	$0 \pm 0.005$	preamplifier $v=2.6Np$ , alignment with R74 is possible
3	7*	T2	-7	$0 \pm 0.01$	preamplifier $v=3.6Np$ , alignment with R78 is possible
4	4	T2	-3	$0 \pm 0.005$	2-Np divider R18/R19
5	2	T2	-1	$0 \pm 0.005$	4-Np divider R20/R21
6	1	T2	0	$0 \pm 0.005$	6-Np divider R22/R23
7	0	T2	+1	$0 \pm 0.005$	4-Np divider R15/R16, relays A, B
=====					
8	5**	T3	-9	0	set with ▼ II
9	1**	T4	-5	$0 \pm 0.005$	4-Np divider R27/R28 in the 100-kHz ampli- fier, relay K
=====					
10	3**	T4	-7	0	set with ▼ II
11	2**	T4	-6	$0 \pm 0.005$	1-, 2-Np divider R13/R14/R31 in the
12	1**	T4	-5	$0 \pm 0.005$	100-kHz amplifier, relays H, J

\*lower the transmitting level to 0 Np and repeat the measurement described in No. 1 at a = 5 Np ahead of point 3

\*\*lower the transmitting level to -4 Np

Table 2: Checking the level steps with information for fault location in the level meter D354 of model Np/Npm.

### 5.2.3.2. Automatic Correction System (Koramat) of the Measuring Range Switch S3



Arrangement of the lamps of the automatic correction system

The lamps SL3 and SL4 in the 'Koramat' serve for distinct indication of the set measuring range. For each possible measuring range of the coaxial input (jack Bu 1) the lamp SL3 lights, and for each possible measuring range of the balanced input (jack Bu 2) and for the calibrating position "▼I, ▼II" the lamp SL4 is energized.

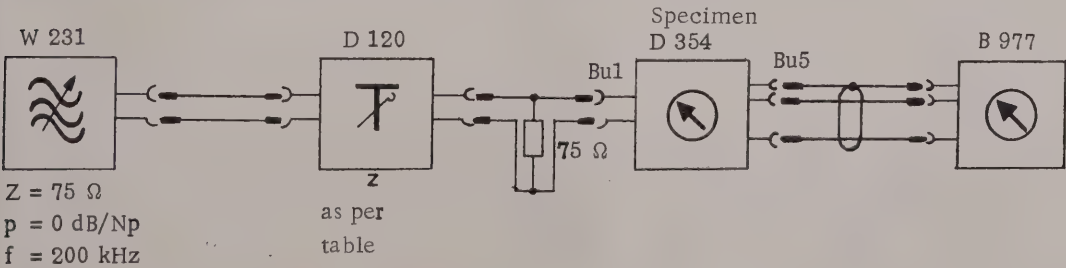
If the lamps are correctly controlled by the automatic correction system, the indication of the measuring range must agree with the tables

in the circuit diagram on sheet 1. If they are not, first check the lamps and subsequently the wiring of the switches S1<sup>II</sup>, S3<sup>I</sup>, S4 and the pushbuttons T2, T3, T4 by reference to the circuit and wiring diagrams for possible interruptions.

When switch S4 is set to power level dBm/Npm the linkage system on the switches S3/S4 rotates the disk with the two transparent scale windows by one detent position in the direction of the arrow (see Fig.). This brings into view a measuring range whose sensitivity is lower by 10 dBm/1 Npm.

### 5.2.3.3. Checking the Divider for the Power Levels

#### Measuring Circuit for Checking the Divider





Settings required on specimen D354:

S1:  $10\text{ k}\Omega \parallel 60\text{ pF}$

S2: according to checking table

S3:  $-50\text{ dB}/-6\text{ Np}$

S4: by reference to checking table

T2 pushed

The check must be carried out on the equipment of model dB/dBm by reference to checking table 1, and on equipment of model Np/Npm by reference to checking table 2. When limits are exceeded, check the divider resistance R35 to R42 in the pre-amplifier D636.

Note: If no attenuator with attenuation 0.01-dB (0.001-Np) steps is available, these residual values must be read on the scale-spread device and correspondingly be taken into account in the measurement result. For instance, a setting of the attenuator for  $Z = 150\Omega$   $a = 46.0\text{ dB}$  instead of  $a = 46.02\text{ dB}$  results in a nominal value on the scale-spread device of  $+0.02\text{ dB}$  instead of  $0.00\text{ dB}$ .

Attenu- ator a	Switch S2	S...in S3	position S4	Indication on the scale- spread device B977	Note
50.00 dB	$600\Omega$	$-50\text{dB}$	dB	0 dB	to be set on the scale-spread device
40.00 dB	$600\Omega$	$-40\text{dBm}$	dBm	$\leq 0.08\text{dB}$	
46.02 dB	$150\Omega$				
46.32 dB	$140\Omega$				
46.48 dB	$135\Omega$				
46.81 dB	$125\Omega$				
49.03 dB	$75\Omega$				

Table 1: Checking the divider for power levels in the level meter D354 of model dB/dBm.

Attenuator a	Switch S2	S...in the position S3	S4	Indica- tion on the scale- spread de- vice B977	Notes
6.000Np	600Ω	-6Np	Np	0 Np	to be set on the scale- spread device
5.000Np	600Ω	-5Npm	Npm	≤0.008Np	
5.691Np	150Ω				
5.725Np	140Ω				
5.750Np	135Ω				
5.783Np	125Ω				
6.036Np	75Ω				

Table 2: Checking the divider for power levels in the level meter D354 of model Np/Npm.

#### 5.2.3.4. Checking the Measuring Circuit

Calibrate the level meter in the wideband mode (▼I) and measure the dc voltage with nominal deflection (zero mark on the instrument) with a digital voltmeter at the dc output jack Bu 6 between the wires a and b with termination into  $2.5\text{ k}\Omega \pm 0.5\%$ .

Nominal value:  $194\text{ mV} \pm 2\%$

If the need arises, make an alignment with R15 in board 9 'power amplifier and demodulator D649'.

With the above setting an output level of  $0 \pm 0.1\text{ dB}$  ( $0 \pm 0.01\text{Np}$ ) must be measured when a calibrating level meter with  $Z = 75\Omega$  is connected to the measuring output jack Bu7. If the need arises make an alignment with R35 in board 9 'power amplifier and demodulator D649'.

### 5.2.3.5. Checking and Aligning the Calibrating Voltages

#### 5.2.3.5.1. Checking the Calibrating Voltage for Wideband Measurements

Settings required on the specimen D354:

S1:  $10\text{ k}\Omega \parallel 60\text{ pF}$

S2:  $600\Omega$

S3: 0 dB/Np

S4: dB or dBm, Np or Npm

S5: 40 Hz

T2 pushed

Measuring circuit:

Connect the calibrating level meter across the coaxial input (Bu 1) of the level meter and feed a signal of accurately 0 dB/Np with the level oscillator ( $Z \sim 0\Omega$ ,  $f = 100\text{ kHz}$ ). Adjust the level meter deflection to the 0 dB/Np ( $\blacktriangledown$ ) division with the control " $\blacktriangledown$  I".

Checking and aligning:

Operate the range switch S3 to position " $\blacktriangledown$ ". The calibrating voltage is in order when the instrument pointer likewise is at the calibrating mark " $\blacktriangledown$ " 0 dB/Np.

If deviations are detected, adjust the deflection on the meter to the calibrating mark with R20 in board 2 'calibrating oscillator D641'.

#### 5.2.3.5.2. Checking the Calibrating Voltage for Selective Measurement

Settings required on level meter and measuring circuit:

Settings and feed-in as under 5.3.3.5.1; push the button T4, frequency control  $f_1 = 100\text{ kHz}$  with lock-in and tune  $f_2$  for maximum indication, adjust the control " $\blacktriangledown$  II" for a deflection of 0 dB/Np on the instrument.

Check:

Operate the measuring range switch S3 to position " $\blacktriangledown$ " and align the frequency control  $f_2$  for maximum meter deflection. If the divider for the calibrating voltage is correct, the instrument pointer returns to the calibrating mark  $\blacktriangledown$  (0 dB/Np).

If the deviations exceed 0.05 dB (0.005 Np) check the divider resistors R28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34 in the calibrating oscillator D641.



#### 5.2.3.6. Checking the Level at the Dynamic Output, Jack Bu 4

Feed a level-oscillator signal of  $-20 \text{ dB/dBm}$  and  $-2 \text{ Np/Npm}$ , respectively, and  $f = 100 \text{ kHz}$  into the coaxial or balanced input. Settings required on the level meter D354:

S1: at option Z coaxial or balanced

S2: corresponding to the Z-value on the level oscillator

S4: dB or dBm, Np or Npm

S5: 1600 Hz

T3 or T4 pushed

$f_1 = 100 \text{ kHz}$ , S6: with lock-in

$f_2 = 0 \text{ kHz}$ , S7: 0 kHz

S3: to be set to the red dot ●

Connect the level meter with  $Z = 600\Omega$  to jack Bu 4 and measure the IF-level at 100 kHz.

Nominal value:  $-20 \pm 0.1 \text{ dB}/-2 \text{ Np} \pm 0.01 \text{ Np}$

The nominal value can be set with control P3.

#### 5.2.3.7. Checking the Input Balance

Effect a selective calibration (▼II) of the level meter and select with switch S1 the balanced input of high impedance, set  $600\Omega$  with switch S2, short-circuit the a- and b-wires of the balanced input Bu 2 and feed between a/b and the c-wire a level-oscillator signal ( $Z \sim 0$ ) of  $0 \text{ dB/Np}$  and  $600 \text{ kHz}$ .

Increase the level meter sensitivity with S3 until a well-readable meter deflection results. The magnitude of the indicated level equals the common-mode suppression of the balanced input.

Nominal value:  $a_s = 40 \text{ dB}/4.6 \text{ Np}$

The nominal value must be met with wideband and selective measurement (T2, T3 or T4 pushed). The common-mode suppression can be optimized with L1, L2 and R11 in the input subassembly D631.

#### 5.2.3.8. Checking the Residual Distortion Attenuation

The residual distortion attenuation can only be checked when a measuring voltage of low distortion is available. The harmonics should be down by at least  $\geq 100 \text{ dB}$ , or otherwise the measurement result will be falsified.

Feed a transmitting level of 0 dB (dBm, Npm) and low distortion into the input of the level meter. Push the button T3 "low-distortion". Measure the level of the fundamental wave; subsequently tune the level meter in succession to the double and the triple of the generator frequency and measure the respective levels of these harmonics ( $a_{k2}$ ,  $a_{k3}$ ). In so doing increase the sensitivity with the range switch S3, but by not more than 60 dB (7 Np). The difference between the fundamental and the harmonic levels ( $a_{k2}$  and  $a_{k3}$ ) shall be  $\geq$  80 dB (9 Np).

Note: If no source of measuring current with sufficiently low distortion is available, interpose a low-pass filter between level oscillator and level meter.

#### 5.2.3.9. Checking the 100-kHz IF Filter

##### 5.2.3.9.1. Curve Shape

Feed from level oscillator W231 a signal of 0 dB/Np,  $f_1 = 100$  kHz, S6: with lock-in,  $f_2 = 0$  kHz, S7: 0 - 10 kHz and tune for maximum indication of the level meter D354 with a pass band width of 10 Hz selected with switch S5.

Now change the level oscillator tuning condition and check the shape of the selectivity curves with S5 set to 10 Hz, 40 Hz and 1600 Hz, corresponding to the electrical data on p.8 in the pass band and in the stop band. In so doing, do not change the tuning condition of the level meter. For the measurements in the stop band the sensitivity must be increased with the measuring range switch S3 to an extent that the level meter shows a well readable deflection.

##### 5.2.3.9.2. Level Control

With a pass-band width of 10 Hz selected with S5, effect the calibration "▼II", subsequently switch S5 to 40 Hz and 1600 Hz and read the corresponding deflections on the meter. It shall remain uniform with the three pass-band filters. In the case of level differences in excess of 0.05 dB (0.005 Np) as referred to the 40-Hz filter, the nominal level must be set in the crystal filter I D644 (10 Hz) and in the inductor type filter D646 with the potentiometer R3.

Setting:

▼ II in mid-position

$f_1 = 100 \text{ kHz}$ , S6: with lock-in

$f_2 = 0 \text{ kHz}$ , S7: 0 Hz

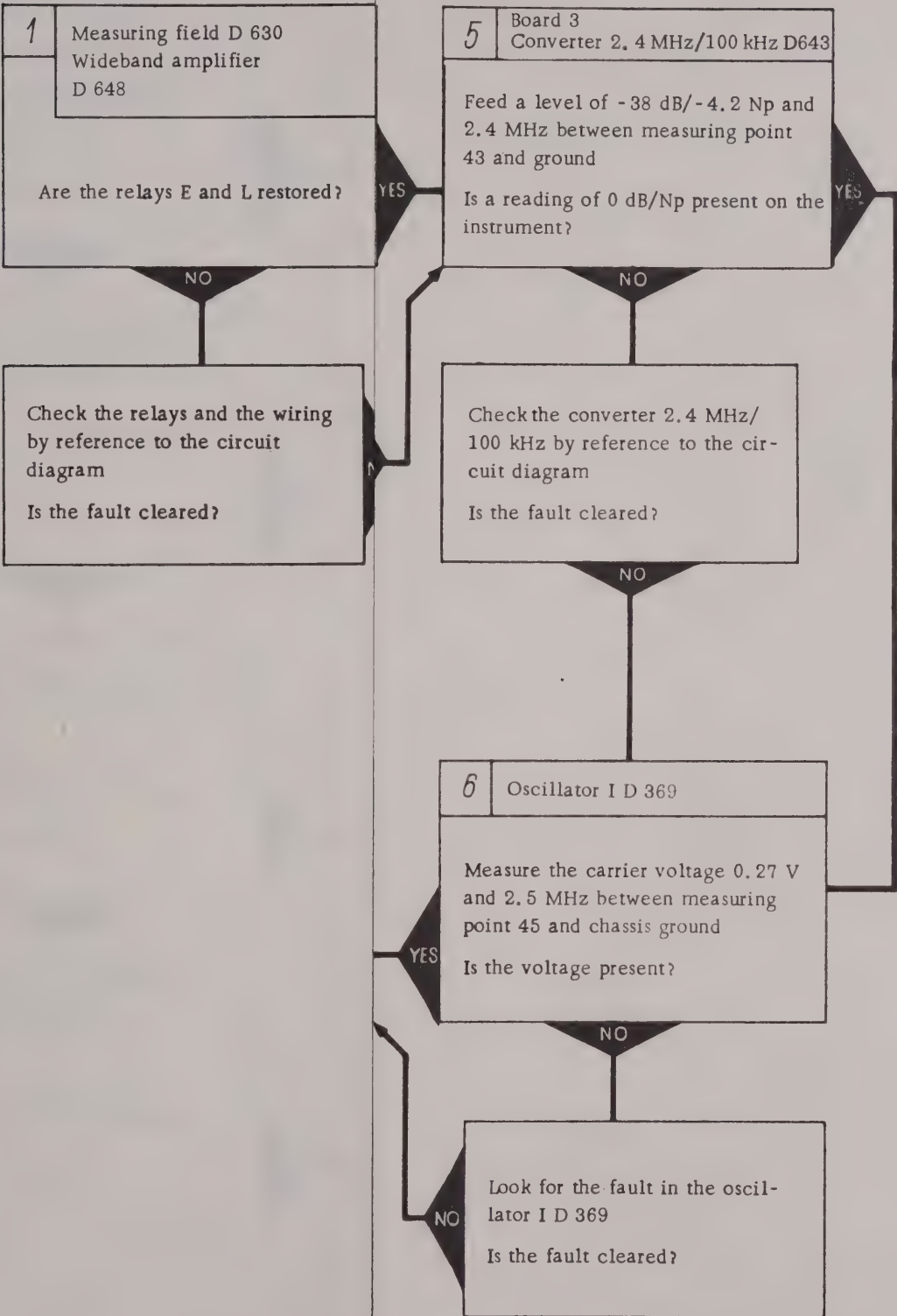
and connecting points see

T4: 2, B602-x-7411

S3: 2-x-7402

S4:

S5:



selective (T3 or T4 pushed)  
widths (10 Hz, 40 Hz, 1 600 Hz)



Feed a transmitting level of 0 dB (dBm, Npm) and low distortion into the input of the level meter. Push the button T3 "low-distortion". Measure the level of the fundamental wave; subsequently tune the level meter in succession to the double and the triple of the generator frequency and measure the respective levels of these harmonics ( $a_{k2}$ ,  $a_{k3}$ ). In so doing increase the sensitivity with the range switch S3, but by not more than 60 dB (7 Np). The difference between the fundamental and the harmonic levels ( $a_{k2}$  and  $a_{k3}$ ) shall be  $\geq 80$  dB (9 Np).

Note: If no source of measuring current with sufficiently low distortion is available, interpose a low-pass filter between level oscillator and level meter.

#### 5.2.3.9. Checking the 100-kHz IF Filter

##### 5.2.3.9.1. Curve Shape

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Now change the level oscillator tuning condition and check the shape of the selectivity curves with S5 set to 10 Hz, 40 Hz and 1600 Hz, corresponding to the electrical data on p.8 in the pass band and in the stop band. In so doing, do not change the tuning condition of the level meter. For the measurements in the stop band the sensitivity must be increased with the measuring range switch S3 to an extent that the level meter shows a well readable deflection.

##### 5.2.3.9.2. Level Control

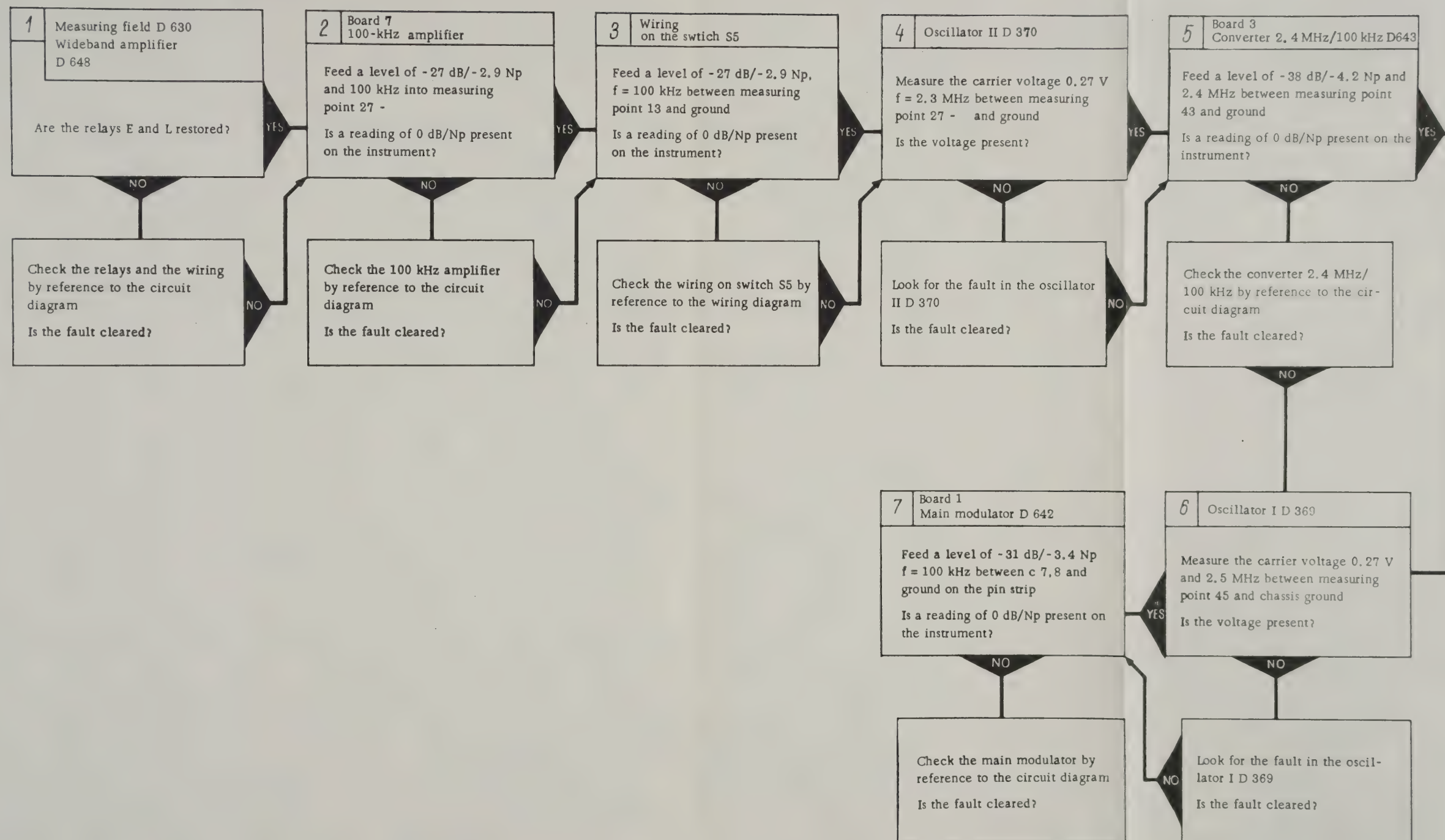
With a pass-band width of 10 Hz selected with S5, effect the calibration "▼II", subsequently switch S5 to 40 Hz and 1600 Hz and read the corresponding deflections on the meter. It shall remain uniform with the three pass-band filters. In the case of level differences in excess of 0.05 dB (0.005 Np) as referred to the 40-Hz filter, the nominal level must be set in the crystal filter I D644 (10 Hz) and in the inductor type filter D646 with the potentiometer R3.

Setting:

▼ II in mid-position  
 $f_1 = 100 \text{ kHz}$ , S6: with lock-in  
 $f_2 = 0 \text{ kHz}$ , S7: 0 Hz

T4: pushed  
 S3: 0 dB/Np  
 S4: dB/Np  
 S5: 1 600 kHz

For the measuring and connecting points see  
 S45034-D354-B302, B602-x-7411  
 S45034-D354-B602-x-7402



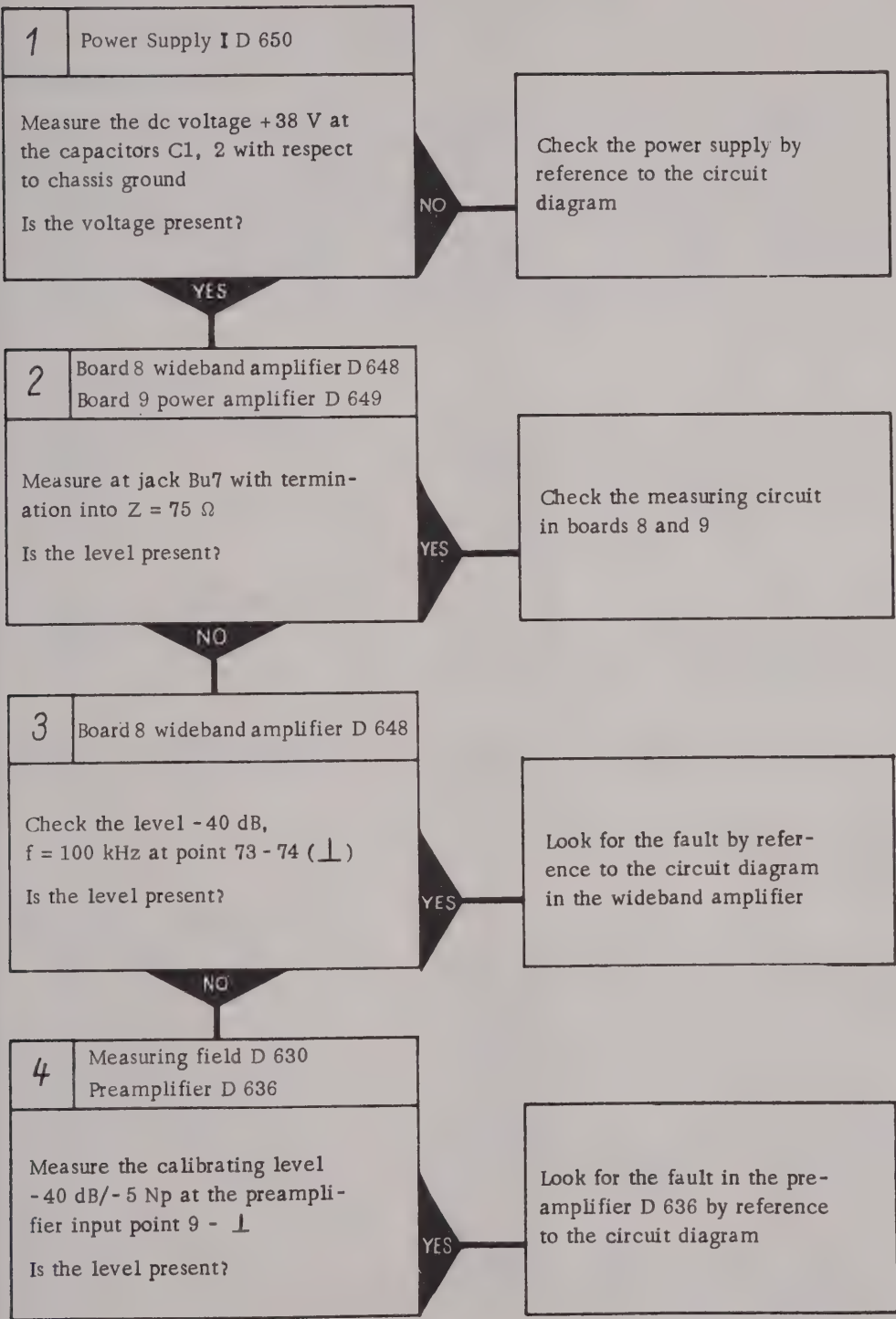
Fault location, symptoms: Measuring selective (T3 or T4 pushed)  
 is not possible with all 3 pass-band widths (10 Hz, 40 Hz, 1 600 Hz)  
 and with ▼ II.





Setting:  
Control "▼ I" in mid-position  
Push button T2

For the measuring and connecting points see  
S45034-D354-B302, B 602-x-7411  
S45034-D354-B602-x-7402



Fault location, symptoms: calibrating I and II, measurement wideband, selective low-distortion and selective low-noise are not possible

Annexed Fig. 1



# 5. S T Ü C K L I S T E

## Vorbemerkung

Unter Symbol stehen die in den Stromläufen verwendeten Abkürzungen für die Bauteile in alphabetischer und - soweit möglich - in numerischer Reihenfolge. Mit Stück ist die Anzahl der gleichen Bauteile innerhalb der Geräte oder der Baugruppe bezeichnet. In der Spalte Gegenstand sind ausser dem Namen des Bauteils auch seine Hauptkennwerte angegeben. Mit der Bestellnummer ist das Bauteil durch einen Abkürzungs-Code oder eine Bauvorschrift eindeutig gekennzeichnet.

Es bedeuten:

- bei einem Widerstand: 300 kΩ  $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,5 W  
 300 kΩ . . . . . Nennwert des Widerstandes  
 $\pm 5\%$  . . . . . Toleranz des Nennwiderstandes  
 0,5 W . . . . . Belastbarkeit bezogen auf Umgebungstemperatur 20°C
- bei einem Kondensator: 1000 pF  $\pm 20\%$ ; 125 V-  
 1000 pF . . . . . Nennwert der Kapazität (1 pF =  $\mu\text{pF} = 10^{-12}$  F)  
 $\pm 20\%$  . . . . . Toleranz der Nennkapazität  
 125 V- . . . . . zulässige Betriebsgleichspannung
- bei einem Übertrager: Wicklg.I (1a,2a,3a) Wicklg.II (rtsw,gesw, rtgn,gegsw)<sup>+</sup>  
 440 Wdg 0,1 CuL 75 Ω  
 228  $\mu\text{H}$   $\pm 2\%$  720 Wdg HFL SS 60x0,03 35Ω  
 Abgriff(2a): 210 Wdg 1.Abgriff (gesw): 46 Wdg  
 2.Abgriff (rtgn): 190 Wdg
- Wicklg.I (1a,2a,3a)  
 440 Wdg . . . . . 440 Windungen, Anfang Lötöse 1a, Ende 3a;  
 0,1 CuL . . . . . aus Kupferdraht (Cu); 0,1 mm Ø; lackisoliert (L)  
 75 Ω . . . . . Gleichstromwiderstand der Wicklung I  
 228  $\mu\text{H}$  . . . . . Induktivität  
 Abgriff(2a): 210 Wdg . . . . . Abgriff bei der 210.Wicklung, Lötöse 2a
- Wicklg.II  
 HFL SS 60x0,03 . . . . . sinngemäss wie bei Wicklung I  
 Hochfrequenzlitze 2fach seidenumsponnen (SS), aus Kupferdraht 60x0,03 mmØ
- bei einem Gleichrichter: 50 V/250 mA  
 50 V . . . . . Anschluss-Wechselspannung  
 250 mA . . . . . entnehmbarer Betriebsstrom

<sup>+</sup> Farbkurzzeichen  
 bl = blau ge = gelb gr = grau sw = schwarz rs = rosa  
 br = braun gn = grün rt = rot ws = weiss rtsw = rot/schwarz



5. P A R T S   L I S T

Introductory remark

The "SYMBOL" column shows the abbreviations used in the circuit diagrams in alphabetic and, to the extent possible, numerical order. "QTY" denotes the number of identical components within the devices or the subassembly. The "DESCRIPTION" column gives, apart from the designation of the components, its principal characteristic data. The "ORDER NUMBER" column designates the component nonambiguously by an abbreviation code or a component specification.

There denotes, for instance

- with a resistor:

300 kΩ . . . . .

+5% . . . . .

0,5 W . . . . .

300 kΩ ±5%; 0,5 W

Nominal value of the resistance

Tolerance of the nominal resistance

Wattage rating, as referred to an ambient temperature of 20°C
- with a capacitor:

1000 pF . . . . .

+20% . . . . .

125 V- . . . . .

1000 pF ±20%; 125 V-

Nominal value of the capacitance (1 pF = 1 μF = 10<sup>-12</sup> F)

Tolerance of the nominal capacitance

Permissible DC operating voltage
- with a transformer:

Wickl. I(1a,2a,3a)

440 Wdg 0,1 CuL 75 Ω

228 μH ±2%

Abgriff(2a): 210 Wdg

Wickl. II(rtsw,gesw,rtgn,gegns)+

720 Wdg HFL SS 60x0,03 35 Ω

1.Abgriff(gesw): 46 Wdg

2.Abgriff(rtgn): 190 Wdg

Wickl. I(1a,2a,3a)

440 Wdg . . . . .

0,1 CuL . . . . .

75 Ω . . . . .

228 μH . . . . .

Abgriff(2a):210Wdg

440 turns, start soldering lug 1a, end 3a

of copper wire (Cu); 0.1 mm dia., enamelled (L)

DC resistance of winding I

Inductance

Tap at soldering lug 2a at the 210th turn

Wickl. II . . . . .

HFL SS 60x0,03 . . . . .

Analogously to winding I

RF copper Litz wire, with double silk covering, 60x0.03 mm dia.
- with a rectifier:

50 V . . . . .

250 mA . . . . .


50 V/250 mA

Primary AC voltage

Available operating current

+Color symbols  
bl = blue    ge = yellow    gr = gray    sw = black    rs    = pink  
br = brown    gn = green    rt = red    ws = white    rtsw = red/black

Pegelmesser 0,2...1600 kHz S45034-D354-B302, B602 LEVEL METER 0,2...1600 kHz							UKW-Drossel VHF-REACTOR		
Ausführung -D354-B302; dB/dBm Eichung, MODEL dB/dBm CALIBRATION Ausführung -D354-B602; Np/Npm Eichung, MODEL Np/Npm CALIBRATION					L1,4	2	2	55 $\mu$ H/0,5A	B82501-A-C26
					L3	1	1	23 $\mu$ H/0,5A	B82501-A-C16
									Schaltbuchse SWITCHING-JACK
für Ausfg. FOR MODEL					Bu3	1	1		C44334-Z11-C1
-B302 -B602					Bu4	1	1		C42334-A76-A34
						1	1	Buchse JACK	C42334-F3-C1
1 1 Verdrahtungsleiter- platte I PRINTED-CIRCUIT BOARD I						1	1	Flachbeutel f.Kabel CABLE-CONTAINER	V45030-T1
1 1 Verdrahtungsleiter- platte II PRINTED-CIRCUIT BOARD II						1	1	Netzanschlußleitung POWER CORD	V45594-F4-A522
1 Meßfeld MEASURING FIELD						1	1	Anschlußleitung für Instr. (200mm rot) CONNECTING CORD FOR INSTRUMENT (RED)	V42257-R17-C13
1 Meßfeld MEASURING FIELD						1	1	Anschlußleitung für Instr. (200mm blau) CONNECTING CORD FOR INSTRUMENT (BLUE)	V42257-R17-D13
1 Adapter TEST-ADAPTER					S5	1	1	Bandbreitenschalter BANDWIDTH-SWITCH	C44315-A14-A6
Pl.1	1	Hauptmodulator MAIN MODULATOR	S45035-D642-A701	5.5	J	1	1	Drehspul-Tubus- Instrument MOVING-COIL INSTRUMENT Ma sdr 578 Bv1 Pos.1 40 $\mu$ A	V70349-A578-A1
Pl.2	1	Eichoszillator CALIBRATING OSCILLATOR	S45035-D641-B101	5.6					
Pl.2	1	Eichoszillator CALIBRATING OSCILLATOR	S45035-D641-B401	5.6	S1	2	2	Schmelzeinsatz 110/130V FUSE-LINK FOR 110/130V M 0,63 C DIN 41571	D41571-M630-C2
Pl.3	1	Umsetzer 2,4 MHz/ 100 kHz CONVERTER 2,4 MHz/100kHz	S45035-D643-A101	5.6	S1	3	3	Schmelzeinsatz 220/240V FUSE-LINK FOR 220/240V M 0,315 C DIN 41571	D41571-M315-C2
Pl.3	1	Umsetzer 2,4 MHz/ 100 kHz CONVERTER 2,4 MHz/100 kHz	S45035-D643-A401	5.6		2	2	Signallampe SIGNAL LAMP	Fg 1p 62be
Pl.4	1	Quarz-Filter I CRYSTAL FILTER I	S45035-D644-A701	5.7		1	1	Lampenzieher LAMP EXTRACTOR	C44121-A9-C1
Pl.5	1	Quarz-Filter II CRYSTAL FILTER II	S45035-D645-A701	5.7		1	1	Sechskantstiftschlüssel HEXAGONAL SOCKET-WRENCH	D911-A15
Pl.6	1	100-kHz-Filter 100-kHz-FILTER	S45035-D646-B701	5.8		1	1	Blende farblos, matt. LAMP CAP COLOURLESS, FROSTED	Fg 1p 68a
Pl.7	1	100-kHz-Verstärker 100-kHz-PREAMPLIFIER	S45035-D647-B101	5.8		2	2	Blende CAP	C44300-A7-C4
Pl.7	1	100-kHz-Verstärker 100-kHz-PREAMPLIFIER	S45035-D647-B401	5.8				Drehknopf ROTARY KNOB	
Pl.8	1	Freitbandverstärker WIDEBAND AMPLIFIER	S45035-D648-B701	5.8		2	2		C44106-A1-A2
Pl.9	1	Leistungsverstärker und Demodulator POWER AMPLIFIER AND DEMODULATOR	S45035-D649-A701	5.8		1	1		C44326-A6-B11
	1	Netzteil I POWER SUPPLY UNIT I	S45035-D650-A701	5.9		2	2	Knebelgriff KNOB	Rel antr 93c
Pl.10	1	Netzteil II POWER SUPPLY UNIT II	S45035-D651-A701	5.10		1	1	Federleiste CLIP-CONTACT STRIP 31p	C42334-A56-A1
	1	Oszillator I OSCILLATOR I 0...1600 kHz	S45034-D369-A702	5.11				Keram. Lötstützpunkt CERAMIC SOLDERING CONNECTION POINT	Rel 1tg 519i
	1	Oszillator II OSCILLATOR II 0...10 kHz	S45034-D370-A702	5.14					
	1	Platte für koax- Stecker 2,5/6 (Bu1) MOUNTING FOR JACK 2,5/6 (Bu1) in Ersatzteilbehälter enth. INCLUDED IN CONTAINER FOR SPARES	C44326-A14-C98			1			
	1	Metallgehäuse SHEET-METAL CASING	C44165-A12-A3			1		Eingangebaugruppe INPUT SUBASSEMBLY	S45035-D631-A101
	2	Druckstück PRESSING UNIT	Rel bschl 29c					Eingangebaugruppe INPUT SUBASSEMBLY	S45035-D631-A401
		Schichtwiderstand LAYER-TYPE RESISTOR			S3	1		Meßbereichschalter LEVEL RANGE SWITCH	S45035-D634-B101
					S3		1	Meßbereichschalter LEVEL RANGE SWITCH	S45035-D634-B401
R1	1	330 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2331-J			1		Trennstufe BUFFER STAGE	S45035-D635-A101
R2	1	150 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2151-J				1	Trennstufe BUFFER STAGE	S45035-D635-A401
		Schichtdrehwiderstand LAYER-TYPE VAR RESISTOR				1		Vorverstärker PREAMPLIFIER	S45035-D636-A101
Pl.2	2	200 Ohm $\pm 20\%$ ; 0,1W; lin	W40102-H8201-M001				1	Vorverstärker PREAMPLIFIER	S45035-D636-A401
F3	1	500 Ohm $\pm 20\%$ ; 0,1W; lin	W40951-B8501-M001				1	Relaisplatte RELAY BOARD	S45035-D637-A101
	1	Kappe CAP	Rel mse 348, T216				1	Relaisplatte RELAY BOARD	S45035-D637-A401
C1	1	MKL-Kondensator MKL-CAPACITOR 0,68 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 63V	B32110-B9684-M			1	1	Beleuchtungsfeld ILLUMINATION-FIELD	C44249-A51-B4
C2,3 C4	3	Tantal-Elko TANTALUM ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR 4,7 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 35V	B45170-A4475-M			2	2	Lampenfassung LAMP HOLDER	C44249-A17-B21

T2/3 T4	1	1	Drucktastenschalter PUSHBUTTON SWITCH	C44315-Z2-C2	C10	1	1	Tantal-Elko TANTALUM ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR 4,7 µF ±20%; 35V	B45170-A4475-M	
S4	1	1	Dreheschalter ROTARY SWITCH	C42315-A17-A40				Lufttrimmer AIR-DIELECTRIC TRIMMER		
SL3,4	2	2	Signallampe SIGNAL LAMP 24V/0,6W	Fg 1p 62be	C3	1	1	2,0...11pF	Rel ko 131ad	
			Keramik-Kondensator CERAMIC CAPACITOR		C6	1	1	2,1...13pF	Rel ko 131i	
C9	1	1	...pF Wert wie eingebaut VALUE AS MOUNTED	B38212-				1) = Wert wie eingebaut VALUE AS MOUNTED		
						1	1	Buchseneinheit JACK PLATE	Rel kli 6a	
C13	1	1	5pF ±0,5pF; 500V	B38212-J5050-D 1)		1	1	Buchse JACK 1,6/5,6	C42334-A76-A14	
	1		5pF ±0,5pF; 500V	B38212-J5050-D 1)						
C17		1	10pF ±0,5pF; 500V	B38212-J5100-D 1)	A,B	2	2	S-G-Relais DRY-REED RELAY Rel rls 28a	Rel Bv 662 M 31	
C20		1	5pF ±0,5pF; 500V 1) = Wert wie eingebaut VALUE AS MOUNTED	B38212-J5050-D 1)	Gr1	1	1	Diode DIODE AA 118	Q60101-A118	
C46.. C51	6	6	Tantal-Elko TANTALUM ELEC 4,7 µF ±20%; 35V	B45170-A4475-M TIC CAPACITOR				Eingangswahlschalter S1 INPUT SELECTOR SWITCH S1	S45035-D632-A701	
C52	1	1	MKL-Kondens MKL-CAPAC	B32110-B9105-M	S1		1	Dreheschalter ROTARY SWITCH	C40315-M302-B2	
C8,12 C16	3	3	Luft-Trimmer AIR DIELECTRIC TRIMMER 2,1...13pF	Rel ko 131i				Z-Schalter S2 IMPEDANCE SWITCH S2	S45035-D633-A701	
C11		1	2,1...13pF	Rel ko 131i	S2		1	Dreheschalter ROTARY SWITCH	C44315-A14-A4	
Gr7,8	2	2	Silizium-Diode SILICON DIODE DX 6393	Q62702-A110-F7				Schichtwiderstand LAYER-TYPE RESISTOR		
Eingangsbaugruppe S45035-D631-A101, A401 INPUT SUBASSEMBLY					R1		1	75,6 Ohm ±0,5%; 1W	B54415-A9750-D600	
für Ausfg. FOR MODEL -A101 -A401					R2		1	125 Ohm ±0,5%; 0,5W	B54414-A9121-D500	
S1	1	1	Eingangswahlschalter INPUT SELECTOR SWITCH	S45035-D632-A701	R3		1	135 Ohm ±0,5%; 0,5W	B54414-A9131-D500	
S2	1	1	Z-Schalter IMPEDANCE SWITCH Schalt ebene DECK	S45035-D633-A701	R4		1	140 Ohm ±0,5%; 0,5W	B54414-A9141-D	
	1	1		C42315-A400-B2	R5		1	150 Ohm ±0,5%; 0,5W	B54414-A9151-D	
R10	1	1	Schichtwiderstand LAYER-TYPE RESISTOR 12 Ohm ±5%; 0,33W	B54413-A2120-J 1)	R6		1	600 Ohm ±0,5%; 0,33W	B54413-A9601-D	
R14	1	1	350 Ohm ±5%; 0,33W 1) = Wert wie eingebaut VALUE AS MOUNTED	B54413-A2351-J 1)	R7		1	1,7 Ohm ±5%; 0,5W	B54414-A2010-J700	
			Schichtwiderstand LAYER-TYPE RESISTOR		R8		1	2,15 Ohm ±5%; 0,5W	B54414-A2020-J150	
R15	1		9,684kOhm ±0,2%; 0,15W	B51264-A9962-C840	R9		1	39 Ohm ±5%; 0,5W	B54414-A2390-J	
R15	1		9,817kOhm ±0,2%; 0,15W	B51264-A9982-C170	Meßbereichschalter S3 S45035-D634-B101, B401 LEVEL RANGE SWITCH S3					
R16	1		326,2 Ohm ±0,2%; 0,15W	B51264-A9321-C620	für Ausfg. FOR MODEL -B101 -B401					
R16	1		186,6 Ohm ±0,2%; 0,15W	B51264-A9181-C660	S3		1	Schalter SWITCH	C44315-A12-A23	
R11	1	1	Drahtdrehwiderstand WIRE-WOUND VAR RESISTOR 25 Ohm ±5%; 1W	W40109-B8250-J008				Schichtwiderstand LAYER-TYPE RESISTOR		
U1	1		Eingangs-Übertrager INPUT - TRANSFORMER Wickl. I (1a,7a) 29 Wdg. 3x0,21 CuL paral.; 0,31 Ohm	Rel Bv 621 E 3316	R18		1	8,647kOhm ±0,2%; 0,15W	B51264-A9862-C470	
			Wickl. II (1b,7b) 280 Wdg. 0,06 CuL; 140 Ohm		R20		1	9kOhm ±0,2%; 0,15W	B51264-A9902-C	
U1	1		Wickl. I (1a,7a) 39 Wdg. 3x0,15 CuL paral.; 0,93 Ohm	Rel Bv 621 E 3315	R20		1	9,817kOhm ±0,2%; 0,15W	B51264-A9982-C170	
			Wickl. II (1b,7b) 280 Wdg. 0,06 CuL; 140 Ohm		R22		1	9,9kOhm ±0,2%; 0,15W	B51264-A9992-C	
					R22		1	9,975kOhm ±0,2%; 0,15W	B51264-A9992-C750	
L1,L2	2	2	Spule COIL Rel sp 71b	Rel Bv 623 M 3060	Gr5,6	2	2	Silizium-Diode SILICON DIODE DX 6393	Q62702-A110-F7	
C1	1	1	Kf-Kondensator PLASTIC-FOIL CAPACITOR 50pF ±1%; 500V	B31141-A5500-F 1)	Trennstufe S45035-D635-A101, A401 BUFFER STAGE					
C2	1	1	MKL-Kondensator MKL-CAPACITOR 4,7 µF ±20%; 63V 1) = Wert wie eingebaut VALUE AS MOUNTED	B32110-B9475-M	für Ausfg. FOR MODEL -A101 -A401					
C4	1	1	Keramik-Kondensator CERAMIC CAPACITOR 5pF ±0,5pF; 500V	B38212-A5050-D 1)	R19		1	1,565kOhm ±0,2%; 0,15W	B51264-A9152-C650	
C5	1	1	Glimmer-Kondensator MICA-CAPACITOR 430pF ±2%; 500V	B34212-A5431-G	R21		1	1,111kOhm ±0,2%; 0,15W	B51264-A9112-C110	
			Keramik-Kondensator CERAMIC CAPACITOR 18pF ±5%; 500V	B38216-J518C-J 1)	R21		1	186,6 Ohm ±0,2%; 0,15W	B51264-A9181-C660	
C7	1		27pF ±5%; 500V	B38216-J5270-J 1)	R23		1	101 Ohm ±0,2%; 0,15W	B51264-A9101-C100	
					R23		1	24,85 Ohm ±0,2%; 0,15W	B51264-A9240-C850	
					R27,28	2	2	20kOhm ±1%; 0,1W	B51263-A9203-F	
					R30,33	2	2	220 Ohm ±5%; 0,33W	B54413-A2221-J	
					R31		1	3,9kOhm ±5%; 0,25W	B51263-A2392-J	
					R32		1	150 Ohm ±5%; 0,33W	B54413-A2151-J	
					R29		1	Schichtdrehwiderstand LAYER-TYPE VAR RESISTOR 2kOhm ±20%; 1W; lin	W40955-A8202-M001	
							1	1	Staubschutzkappe PROTECTION CAP	C44408-Z3-C3



C15	1	Keramik-Kondensator CERAMIC CAPACITOR 80pF $\pm 5\%$ ; 500V	B38226-J5800-J	1	1	Staubschutzhkappe PROTECTION CAP	C44408-Z3-C3		
C15	1	Glimmer-Kondensator MICA CAPACITOR 470pF $\pm 5\%$ ; 500V	B34212-A5471-J	C26,37	2	2	MKL-Kondensator MKL-CAPACITOR 2,2 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 63V	B32110-E9225-M	
		Glimmer-Kondensator MICA CAPACITOR		C27	1	1	Keramik-Kondensator CERAMIC CAPACITOR 6pF $\pm 0,5pF$ ; 500V	B38222-A5060-D	
C19	1	900pF $\pm 2\%$ ; 300V	B34212-A3901-G	C28,32	2	2	MKL-Kondensator MKL-CAPACITOR 4,7 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 63V	B32110-E9475-M	
C19	1	2600pF $\pm 2\%$ ; 500V	B34214-A5262-G						
C21	1	Keramik-Kondensator CERAMIC CAPACITOR 50pF $\pm 5\%$ ; 500V	B38226-J5500-J	C29	1	1	Tantal-Elko TANTALUM ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR 68 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 15V	B45170-A2686-M	
C22	1	1	B32110-E9475-M	C30	1	1	Keramik-Kondensator CERAMIC CAPACITOR 33pF $\pm 5\%$ ; 500V	B38215-J5330-J	
C23	1	1	Keramik-Kondensator CERAMIC CAPACITOR 6pF $\pm 0,5pF$ ; 500V	B38212-A5060-D	C31,39	2	2	Tantal-Elko TANTALUM ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR 68 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 20V	B45170-A3686-M
C24	1	1	Tantal-Elko TANTALUM ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR 47 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 20V	B45170-A3476-M	C33	1	1	10 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 10V	B45170-A1106-M
		Lufttrimmer AIR-DIELECTRIC TRIMMER		C36	1	1	150 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 15V	B45170-A2157-M	
				C38	1	1	Keramik-Kondensator CERAMIC CAPACITOR 30pF $\pm 5\%$ ; 500V	B38215-J5300-J	
C14,18	2	2	2,5...11pF	Rel ko 131f					
C25	1	1	2,5...11pF	Rel ko 131f	C40	1	1	Tantal-Elko TANTALUM ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR 100 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 15V	B45170-A2107-M
U1,2	2	2	Transistor TRANSISTOR 2 N 2219	Q62702-S0003	C41	1	1	Lufttrimmer AIR-DIELECTRIC TRIMMER 2,5...11pF	Rel ko 131f
	2	2	Halterung MOUNTING	C42121-A11-C6	C,D	2	2	S-G-Relais DRY-REED RELAY Rel rls 24a	Rel Bv 662 E 56
	4	4	Isolierperle BEAD	C42187-Z7-C2				Transistor TRANSISTOR	
<u>Vorverstärker S45035-D636-A101, A401</u> <u>PREAMPLIFIER</u>				Te3	1	1	2 N 2219	Q62702-S0003	
		Schichtwiderstand LAYER-TYPE RESISTOR		Te4 ..8	5	5	2 N 2218	Q62702-S0002	
R35	1	32,8 Ohm $\pm 0,2\%$ ; 0,15W	B51264-A9320-C800		6	6	Halterung MOUNTING	C42121-A11-C6	
R36	1	57,4 Ohm $\pm 0,2\%$ ; 0,15W	B51264-A9570-C4C0	Gr2,4	2	2	Diode DIODE AA 118	Q60101-X118	
R36	1	32,63 Ohm $\pm 0,2\%$ ; 0,15W	B51264-A9320-C630						
R37	1	188 Ohm $\pm 0,2\%$ ; 0,15W	B51264-A9181-C800		6	6	Isolierperle BEAD	C42187-Z7-C2	
R37	1	167 Ohm $\pm 0,2\%$ ; 0,15W	B51264-A9161-C700						
R38	1	25,7 Ohm $\pm 0,2\%$ ; 0,15W	B51264-A9250-C700						
R38	1	27,72 Ohm $\pm 0,2\%$ ; 0,15W	B51264-A9270-C720						
R39	1	12,21 Ohm $\pm 0,2\%$ ; 0,15W	B51264-A9120-C200						
R39	1	12,93 Ohm $\pm 0,2\%$ ; 0,15W	B51264-A9120-C930						
R40	1	22 Ohm $\pm 0,2\%$ ; 0,15W	B51264-A9220-C						
R40	1	24 Ohm $\pm 0,2\%$ ; 0,15W	B51264-A9240-C						
R41	1	365 Ohm $\pm 0,2\%$ ; 0,15W	B51264-A9361-C500	R69	1		220 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9221-F	
R41,42	2	331 Ohm $\pm 0,2\%$ ; 0,15W	B51264-A9331-C100	R72	1		100 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9101-F	
R42	1	370,7 Ohm $\pm 0,2\%$ ; 0,15W	B51264-A9371-C070	R73	1		180 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9181-F	
R44,45	2	2	10kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9103-F	R73	1	120 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9121-F	
R46,54 R66	3	3	220 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2221-J	R76,77	2	30 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9300-F	
R47,53	2	2	3,9kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2392-J	R76,77	2	100 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9101-F	
R47,49 R53	3	3	3,9kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2392-J	R70	1	100 Ohm $\pm 20\%$ ; 1W; lin	W40955-D8101-M001	
R48	1	1	27kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2273-J	R74,76	2	2	100 Ohm $\pm 20\%$ ; 1W; lin	W40955-D8101-M001
R49	1	1	4,7kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2472-J				Keramik-Kondensator CERAMIC CAPACITOR	
R50	1	1	2,7kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2272-J	C42	1		150pF $\pm 5\%$ ; 500V	B38227-J5151-J x)
R51	1	1	800 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9801-F	C42	1		22pF $\pm 5\%$ ; 500V	B38226-J5220-J x)
R51	1	1	500 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9501-F	C43	1		1000pF $\pm 30-20\%$ ; 500V	B37638-B5102-R000
R55,64	2	2	18kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2183-J	C43	1		150pF $\pm 5\%$ ; 500V	B38227-J5151-J x)
R56	1	1	5,6kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2562-J	C44	1		39pF $\pm 2\%$ ; 500V	B38226-J5390-G x)
R57,63	2	2	1,8kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2182-J				x) = Wert wie eingebaut VALUE AS MOUNTED	
R58	1	1	150 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2151-J	E	1	1	S-G-Relais DRY-REED RELAY Rel rls 24a	Rel Bv 662 E 56
R59	1	1	470 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2471-J					
R60	1	1	2kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9202-F					
R60	1	1	2,2kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9222-F		2		Isolierperle BEAD	C42187-Z7-C2
R65	1	1	39kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2393-J	Pl.1			Hauptmodulator S45035-D642-A701 MAIN MODULATOR	
R67	1	1	2,2kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2222-J					
R68	1	1	100 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2101-J				Schichtwiderstand LAYER-TYPE RESISTOR	
R52	1	1	Schichtdrehwiderstand LAYER-TYPE VAR RESISTOR 100 Ohm $\pm 20\%$ ; 1W; lin	W40955-A8101-M001	R1	1		1kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9102-F
					R2	1		12kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9123-F

R3	1	2kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9202-F	Gr3	1	Zenerdiode ZENER DIODE Z7	Q62702-Z339-F4
R4,5	2	4kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9402-F				
R6,22 R23,27 R7	4 1	10kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W 2,2kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2103-J B51263-A2222-J		1	Halterung MOUNTING	C42121-A9-A1
R8,9,12,14 R21,26,30	7	220 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2221-J	P1.2	<u>Eichoszillator S45035-D641-B101, B401</u> <u>CALIBRATING OSCILLATOR</u>		
R10,11	2	47 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2470-J		für Ausfg. FOR MODEL		
R13	1	27 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2270-J		-B101-B401		
R15	1	1kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2102-J		1	Formdraht, Brücke A WIRING-LINK A	S45035-D641-T2
R17,18	2	1,4kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9142-F				
R19,20	2	1,5kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9152-F		1	Formdraht, Brücke B WIRING-LINK B	S45035-D641-T1
R24	1	330 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2331-J			Schichtwiderstand LAYER-TYPE RESISTOR	
R25	1	900 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2901-J				
R28	1	2,7kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2272-J	R15,25	2	220 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2221-J
R29	1	39 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2390-J	R16	1	11kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2113-J
R16	1	Schichtdrehwiderstand LAYER-TYPE VAR RESISTOR 200 Ohm $\pm 20\%$ ; 1W; lin	W40955-D8201-M001	R17	1	2kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2202-J
		Übertrager TRANSFORMER		R18	1	470 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2471-J
Ü1	1	Rel ap 75n	Rel Bv 622 T 3075	R19	1	10 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2100-J
Ü2	1	9 Rel ap 6h	Rel Bv 622 P 3420	R23	1	10kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2103-J
		Spule COIL		R24	1	9,1kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2912-J
L1,5	2	Rel ap 75p	Rel Bv 622 T 3062	R26	1	1,2kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2122-J
L2	1	Rel ap 75p	Rel Bv 622 T 3063	R28	1	672 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9671-F200
L3	1	Rel ap 75p	Rel Bv 622 T 3064	R29	1	2,1kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9212-F
L4	1	Rel ap 75p	Rel Bv 622 T 3065	R31	1	20 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,15W	B51264-A9200-F
		Kf-Kondensator STYROFLEX CAPACITOR		R32	1	43,25 Ohm $\pm 0,2\%$ ; 0,15W	B51264-A9430-C250
C1,8	2	78pF $\pm 1pF$ ; 500V	B31141-A5780-F	R33	1	167,2 Ohm $\pm 0,5\%$ ; 0,15W	B51264-A9161-D720
C2	1	81pF $\pm 1pF$ ; 500V	B31141-A5810-F	R34	1	20 Ohm $\pm 0,2\%$ ; 0,15W	B51264-A9200-C
C3	1	59pF $\pm 1pF$ ; 500V	B31141-A5590-F	R20	1	Schichtdrehwiderstand LAYER-TYPE VAR RESISTOR 2kOhm $\pm 20\%$ ; 1W; lin	W40955-A8202-M001
C4	1	110pF $\pm 1\%$ ; 500V	B31141-A5111-F				
C5	1	135pF $\pm 1\%$ ; 500V	B31141-A5131-F500	Ü1	1	Übertrager TRANSFORMER	Rel Bv 622 T 3133
C6	1	Keramik-Kondensator CERAMIC CAPACITOR 15,6pF $\pm 2,5\%$ ; 500V; N150	B38222-J5150-H600	C7	1	MKL-Kondensator MKL-CAPACITOR 0,33 $\mu F$ $\pm 2P\%$ ; 63V	B32110-E9334-M
C7	1	Kf-Kondensator STYROFLEX CAPACITOR 106pF $\pm 1\%$ ; 500V	B31141-A5101-F600	C9	1	Kf-Kondensator STYROFLEX CAPACITOR 2500pF $\pm 1\%$ ; 125V	B31141-A1252-F
C9,11 C13	3	MKL-Kondensator MKL-CAPACITOR 4,7 $\mu F$ $\pm 20\%$ ; 25V	B32110-C3475-M			MKL-Kondensator MKL-CAPACITOR	
C10	1	Tantal-Elko TANTALUM ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR 10 $\mu F$ $\pm 20\%$ ; 20V	B45170-A3106-M	C11,14	2	0,15 $\mu F$ $\pm 20\%$ ; 63V	B32110-E9154-M
C12	1	10 $\mu F$ $\pm 20\%$ ; 15V	B45170-A2106-M	C12	1	0,68 $\mu F$ $\pm 20\%$ ; 63V	B32110-E9684-M
C14	1	Kf-Kondensator STYROFLEX CAPACITOR 100pF $\pm 1\%$ ; 500V Wert wie eingebaut VALUE AS MOUNTED	B31141-A5101-F	C13	1	Keramik-Kondensator CERAMIC CAPACITOR 22pF $\pm 5\%$ ; 500V	B38222-J5220-J
		MKL-Kondensator MKL-CAPACITOR		Te3,4	2	Transistor TRANSISTOR BCY 58 / VIII	Q60203-Y58-H
C16,18	2	0,15 $\mu F$ $\pm 20\%$ ; 63V	B32110-E9154-M		2	Halterung MOUNTING	C42121-A11-C10
C17	1	0,33 $\mu F$ $\pm 20\%$ ; 63V	B32110-E9334-M		4	Isolierperle BEAD	C42187-Z7-C2
C19,21 C22,23 C20	4 1	0,1 $\mu F$ $\pm 20\%$ ; 100V Tantal-Elko TANTALUM ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR 6,8 $\mu F$ $\pm 20\%$ ; 35V	B32110-D0104-M B45170-A4685-M	Gr3	1	BAY 41	Q60201-Y41
C15	1	Lufttrimmer AIR-DIELECTRIC TRIMMER 2,5...11pF	Rel ko 131f	Gr4	1	Z7	Q62702-Z339-F4
		Transistor TRANSISTOR			1	Halterung f. Gr4 MOUNTING FOR Gr4	C42121-A11-C7
Te1,2,4	3	BCY 58 / VII	Q60203-Y58-G	P1.3	<u>Umsetzer 2,4 MHz/100 kHz S45035-D643-A101, A401</u> <u>CONVERTER 2,4 MHz/100 kHz</u>		
Te3	1	BCY 58 / VIII	Q60203-Y58-H		für Ausfg. FOR MODEL		
	4	Halterung MOUNTING	C42121-A11-C10		-A101-A401		
Md1	1	Diodenquartett DIODE QUARTET 4x0A90 rauscharm 4x0A90 LOW NOISE	V42292-E4-A3	R1	1	375 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9371-F500
Gr1,2	2	Diode DIODE 0A 90	Rel TL 672 R 108	R2	1	5,1kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9512-F
				R3	1	4,3kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9432-F
				R4,30 R34	3	220 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2221-J
				R5	1	1,8kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2182-J
				R6	1	330 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2331-J

R7	1	1	270 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2271-J	R6,7	2	390 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2391-J
R8	4	4	1kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9102-F	R8	1	1,8kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2182-J
R14	1	1	18kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2183-J	R3	1	Schichtdrehwiderstand LAYER-TYPE VAR RESISTOR 2kOhm $\pm 20\%$ ; 1W; lin	W40955-A8202-M001
R15	1	1	5,6kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2562-J		1	Staubschutzhkappe PROTECTION CAP	U44408-Z3-C3
R16	1	1	180 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2181-J			Übertrager TRANSFORMER	
R17	1	1	3,3kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2332-J	U1	1	Rel sp 75n	Rel Bv 622 T 3070
R18,26	2	2	1kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2102-J	U2	1	Rel sp 75n	Rel Bv 622
R19	1	1	330 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9331-F			Kf-Kondensator PLASTIC-FOIL CAPACITOR	
R22	1	1	27kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2273-J	C1,8	2	240OpF $\pm 1\%$ ; 125V	B31141- 242-F
R23	1	1	6,8kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2682-J	C3,6	2	147pF $\pm 1\%$ ; 500V	B31141-A5141-F700
R24	1	1	2,2kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2222-J	C4	1	218pF $\pm 1\%$ ; 500V	B31141-A5211- 8C0
R25	1	1	100 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2101-J	C7	1	205pF $\pm 1\%$ ; 500V	B31141-A5201-F500
R27	1		1,8kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2182-F	C9,12	2	MKL-Kondensator MKL-CAPACITOR 0,15 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 63V	B32110-B91,4-M
R27		1	2kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2202-F	C10	1	Keramik-Kondensator CERAMIC CAPACITOR 20pF $\pm 5\%$ ; 500V	B38222-A5200-J
R31	1	1	10kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2103-J	C11	1	Tantal-Elko TANTALUM ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR 6,8 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 35V	B45170-A4685-M
R32	1	1	2,7kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2272-J	C2,5	2	Lufttrimmer AIR-DIELECTRIC TRIMMER 2...31pF	Rel ko 130cb
R33	1	1	47 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2470-J	Kr1,2	2	Filter-Quarz FILTER-CRYSTAL Q34; $f_o = 99,985$ kHz	Q83402-A9998-F500
R35	1	1	75 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2750-J		2	Quarzhalterung CRYSTAL-MOUNTING	C42121-A25-A2
			Übertrager TRANSFORMER		Ts1	1	Transistor TRANSISTOR BCY 58 / VIII	Q60203-Y58-J
U1	1	1	9 Rel sp 5n	Rel Bv 622 N 3564		1	Halterung MOUNTING	C42121-A11-C
U2	1	1	9 Rel sp 5n	Rel Bv 622 N 3565		2	Isolierperle BEAD	C42187-Z7-C2
U3	1	1	9 Rel sp 75n	Rel Bv 622 T 3077	Pl.5		Quarzfilter II S45035-D645-A701 CRYSTAL FILTER II	
			Spule COIL				Schichtwiderstand LAYER-TYPE RESISTOR	
L1,2	2	2	9 Rel sp 5n	Rel Bv 622 N 3562	R1	1	590 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9591-F
L3	1	1	9 Rel sp 5n	Rel Bv 622 N 3563	R2,6	3	390 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W Wert wie eingebaut VALUE AS MOUNTED	B54413-A2391-J
U1	1	1	Kf-Kondensator STYROFLEX CAPACITOR 884pF $\pm 1\%$ ; 500V	B31141-A5881-F400	R4	1	10kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9103-F
C2,5	2	2	Keramik-Kondensator CERAMIC CAPACITOR 180pF $\pm 1\%$ ; 500V; N033	B38240-J5181-F	R5	1	9,1kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9912-F
C3	1	1	Kf-Kondensator STYROFLEX CAPACITOR 116pF $\pm 1\%$ ; 500V	B31141-A5111-F600	R8	1	1,8kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2112-J
C4	1	1	Kf-Kondensator PLASTIC-FOIL CAPACITOR 846pF $\pm 1\%$ ; 500V	B31141-A5841-F600	R3	1	Schichtdrehwiderstand LAYER-TYPE VAR RESISTOR 2kOhm $\pm 20\%$ ; 1W; lin	W40955-A8202-M001
C6	1	1	Keramik-Kondensator CERAMIC CAPACITOR 16,9pF $\pm 2,5\%$ ; 500V; N150	B38222-J5160-H900		1	Staubschutzhkappe PROTECTION CAP	C44408-Z3-C3
C7	1	1	132pF $\pm 1\%$ ; 500V; N047	B38248-J5131-F200			Übertrager TRANSFORMER	
C8,10,15 C17,18,21 C23,25,27	9	9	MKL-Kondensator MKL-CAPACITOR 0,15 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 63V	B32110-B9154-M	U1	1	Rel sp 75n	Rel Bv 622 T 3071
C9,14	2	2	Tantal-Elko TANTALUM ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR 10 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 20V	B45170-A3106-M	U2	1	Rel sp 75n	Rel Bv 622 T 3072
C13	1	1	Kf-Kondensator PLASTIC-FOIL CAPACITOR 490OpF $\pm 1\%$ ; 125V	B31141-A1492-F	U3	1	Rel sp 75n	Rel Bv 622 T 3073
			Keramik-Kondensator CERAMIC CAPACITOR				Kf-Kondensator PLASTIC-FOIL CAPACITOR	
C16	1	1	330pF $\pm 30-20\%$ 500V	B37635-B5331-R000	C1,9	2	567pF $\pm 1\%$ ; 500V	B31141-A5561-F700
C22	1	1	15pF $\pm 5\%$ ; 500V	B38222-A5150-J	C3,5,8	3	58pF $\pm 1pF$ ; 500V	B31141-A5580-F
C26	1	1	Tantal-Elko TANTALUM ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR 6,8 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 35V	B45170-A4685-M	C6	1	130pF $\pm 1\%$ ; 500V	
Md2	1	1	Diodenquartett DIODE QUARTET 4 x CA 90 rauscharm/LOW NOISE	V42292-E4-A3	C10,13	2	MKL-Kondensator MKL-CAPACITOR 0,15 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 63V	B32110-B9154-M
Ts1	5	5	Transistor TRANSISTOR BCY 58 / VIII	Q60203-Y58-H	C11	1	Keramik-Kondensator CERAMIC CAPACITOR 20pF $\pm 5\%$ ; 500V	B38222-A5200-J
	5	5	Halterung MOUNTING	C42121-A11-C10	C12	1	Tantal-Elko TANTALUM ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR 6,8 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 35V	B45170-A4685-M
	10	10	Isolierperle BEAD	C42187-Z7-C2	C2,4,7	3	Lufttrimmer AIR-DIELECTRIC TRIMMER 2...31pF	Rel ko 130cb
Pl.4			Quarzfilter I S45035-D644-A701 CRYSTAL FILTER I		Kr1,2 Kr3	3	Filter-Quarz FILTER-CRYSTAL Q34; $f_o = 99,940$ kHz	Q83402-A9994-F
			Schichtwiderstand LAYER-TYPE RESISTOR					
R1	1		590 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9591-F				
R4	1		10kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9103-F				
R5	1		15kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9153-F				



	3	Quarzhalterung CRYSTAL-MOUNTING	C42121-A25-A2	R19	1	1	560 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2561-J
				R20	1	1	180 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9181-F
Ta1	1	Transistor TRANSISTOR BCY 58 / IX	Q60203-Y58-J	R21	1	1	22kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2223-J
				R26	1		2,5kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9252-F
	1	Halterung MOUNTING	C42121-A11-C10	R26	1		2,2kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9222-F
	2	Isolierperle	C42187-Z7-C2	R27	1		923 Ohm $\pm 0,2\%$ ; 0,15W	B51264-A9921-C300
Pl.6		100-kHz-Filter S45035-D646-B701 100-kHz-FILTER		R27	1		1614 Ohm $\pm 0,2\%$ ; 0,15W	B51264-A9162-C140
		Schichtwiderstand LAYER-TYPE RESISTOR		R28	1	1	30 Ohm $\pm 0,2\%$ ; 0,15W	B51264-A9300-C
R1	1	590 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9591-F	R29	1	1	27 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2270-J
R4	1	10kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9103-F	R30	1	1	570 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9571-F
R5	1	7,5kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9752-F	R31	1		100 Ohm $\pm 0,2\%$ ; 0,15W	B51264-A9101-C
R6,7	2	390 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2391-J	R31	1		60 Ohm $\pm 0,2\%$ ; 0,15W	B51264-A9600-C
R8	1	1,8kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2182-J	R32	1	1	Thermawid THERM. RESISTOR 20 Ohm $\pm 10\%$ ; 2580 $^{\circ}$ K	Q63011-K200-K
R3	1	Schichtdrehwiderstand LAYER-TYPE VAR RESISTOR 2kOhm $\pm 20\%$ ; 1W; lin	w40955-D8202-M001				Spule COIL	
		Spule COIL		L1	1	1	Rel sp 75n	V45231-C3016
L1	1	Rel sp 75n	V45231-C3016	L2	1	1	Rel sp 75n	V45231-C3017
L2	1	Rel sp 75n	V45231-C3017	L3	1	1	Rel sp 75n	V45231-C3018
L3	1	Rel sp 75n	V45231-C3018				MKL-Kondensator MKL-CAPACITOR	
		Kf-Kondensator PLASTIC-FOIL CAPACITOR		C1,4,5 C6,8,10 C11,12	8	8	0,1 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 100V	B32110-D0104-M
C1	1	4920pF $\pm 1\%$ ; 125V	B31141-A1492-F200	C2,7,13 C14 C3,9	4	4	1 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 63V	B32110-B9105-M
C2	1	146pF $\pm 1\%$ ; 500V	B31141-A5141-F600		2	2	Keramik-Kondensator CERAMIC CAPACITOR 270pF $\pm 30-20\%$ ; 500V	B37635-B5271-R000
C3	1	4798pF $\pm 1\%$ ; 125V	B31141-A1472-F980	C15	1	1	Kf-Kondensator PLASTIC-FOIL CAPACITOR 4920pF $\pm 1\%$ ; 125V	B31141-A1492-F200
C4	1	122pF $\pm 1$ pF; 500V	B31141-A5121-F200					
C5	1	4944pF $\pm 1\%$ ; 125V	B31141-A1492-F440	C16	1	1	146pF $\pm 1\%$ ; 500V	B31141-A5141-F600
C6,9	2	MKL-Kondensator MKL-CAPACITOR 0,15 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 63V	B32110-B9154-M	C17	1	1	4798pF $\pm 1\%$ ; 125V	B31141-A1472-F980
C7	1	Keramik-Kondensator CERAMIC CAPACITOR 20pF $\pm 5\%$ ; 500V	B38222-A5200-J	C18	1	1	122pF $\pm 1$ pF; 500V	B31141-A5121-F200
C8	1	Tantal-Elko TANTALUM ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR 6,8 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 35V	B45170-A4685-M	C19	1	1	4944pF $\pm 1\%$ ; 125V	B31141-A1492-F440
Ta1	1	Transistor TRANSISTOR BCY 58 / IX	Q60203-Y58-J	H,J, K	3	3	S-G-Relais DRY-REED RELAY Rel rls 24a	Rel Bv 662 B 56
	1	Halterung MOUNTING	C42121-A11-C10	Gr1,2 Gr3	3	3	Diode DIODE AA 118	Q60101-X118
	2	Isolierperle BEAD	C42187-Z7-C2	Ta1. ..6	6	6	Transistor TRANSISTOR BCY 58 / VIII	Q60203-Y58-H
Pl.7		100-kHz-Verstärker S45035-D647-B101, B401 100-kHz-PREAMPLIFIER			6	6	Halterung MOUNTING	C42121-A11-C10
		für Ausfö. FOR MODEL			4	4	Isolierperle BEAD	C42187-Z7-C2
		-B101-B401		Pl.8			Breitbandverstärker S45035-D648-B701 WIDEBAND AMPLIFIER	
		Schichtwiderstand LAYER-TYPE RESISTOR						
R1	1	1	18kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2183-J	R1	1	25kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9253-F
R2,3	2	2	3,9kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9392-F	R2	1	6,2kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9622-F
R4,10,25	3	3	680 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2681-J	R3	1	2,2kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2222-J
R5	1		280 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9281-F	R4,12	2	1k Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2102-J
R5	1		230 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9231-F	R5,20	2	200 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9201-F
R6	1	1	27kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2273-J	R6,22	2	270 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2271-J
R7,22	2	2	6,8kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2682-J	R7,8	2	220 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2221-J
R8,23	2	2	2,2kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2222-J	R9,18	2	3,3kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2332-J
R9,24	2	2	82 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2820-J	R10	1	15kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2153-J
R11	1	1	1,8kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9182-F	R11,23	2	2,7kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2272-J
R12,15	2	2	270 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2271-J	R13	1	56 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2560-J
R13	1		658,7 Ohm $\pm 0,2\%$ ; 0,15W	B51264-A9651-C870	R14	1	200 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2201-J
R13	1		274,2 Ohm $\pm 0,2\%$ ; 0,15W	B51264-A9271-C420	R15,27	2	4kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9402-F
R14	1		224 Ohm $\pm 0,2\%$ ; 0,15W	B51264-A9221-C400	R16	1	120 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2121-J
R14	1		104,7 Ohm $\pm 0,2\%$ ; 0,15W	B51264-A9101-C470	R17,24	2	18kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2183-J
R16	1	1	27kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9273-F	R19	1	1,2kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2122-J
R17	1	1	6,8kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9682-F	R21	1	100 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2101-J
R18	1	1	3,3kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2332-J	R25	1	1,6kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2162-J
					R26	1	43 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2430-J

R28,29	2	2,5kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9252-F	R17	1	38kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9383-F
R34	1	3,3kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9332-F	R13,15	2	Schichtdrehwiderstand LAYER-TYPE VAR RESISTOR 10kOhm $\pm 20\%$ ; 1W; lin	W40955-A8103-M001
R36	1	8,2kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9822-F				
R37	1	1,2kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9122-F		2	Staubschutzkappe PROTECTION CAP	C44408-Z3-C3
R35	1	Schichtdrehwiderstand LAYER-TYPE VAR RESISTOR 2kOhm $\pm 20\%$ ; 1W; lin	W40955-A8202-M001	C1	1	Tantal-Elko TANTALUM ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR 47 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 20V	B45170-J3476-M
	1	Staubschutzkappe PROTECTION CAP	C44408-Z3-C3	C2,4	2	68 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 20V	B45170-J3686-M
L1	1	Spule COIL Rel sp 74i	Rel Bv 622 S 3388	C3	1	Keramik-Kondensator CERAMIC CAPACITOR 10pF $\pm 1\%$ ; 500V	B38222-A5100-F
C1,9	2	MKL-Kondensator MKL-CAPACITOR 6,8 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 63V	B32110-B9685-M	C5	1	Tantal-Elko TANTALUM ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR 150 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 15V	B45170-J2157-M
C2	1	Tantal-Elko TANTALUM ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR 47 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 20V	B45170-A3476-M	C6	1	MKH-Kondensator MKH-CAPACITOR 0,047 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 250V	B32220-K3473-M
C3	1	Keramik-Kondensator CERAMIC CAPACITOR 27pF $\pm 2,5\%$ ; 500V	B38222-A5270-H	Ts1,2	2	Transistor TRANSISTOR 2 N 2218	Q62702-S0002
		Tantal-Elko TANTALUM ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR			2	Halterung MOUNTING	C42121-A11-C6
C4	1	47 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 10V	B45170-A1476-M		2	Kühlschelle COOLER-SLEEVE	C42121-Z21-C2
C5	1	10 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 20V	B45170-A3106-M	Gr1,2	2	Diode DIODE AA 118	Q60101-X118
C6,11	2	68 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 20V	B45170-A3686-M		2	Isolierperle BEAD	C42187-Z7-C2
C7	1	100 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 10V	B45170-A1107-M				
C10	1	Keramik-Kondensator CERAMIC CAPACITOR 8pF $\pm 0,5\%$ ; 500V	B38222-A5080-D				
C12	1	Tantal-Elko TANTALUM ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR 15 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 20V	B45170-A3156-M			<u>Netzteil I S45035-D650-A701</u> <u>POWER SUPPLY UNIT I</u>	
C14,15	2	MKL-Kondensator MKL-CAPACITOR 4,7 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 63V	B32110-B9475-M		1	Netzeingang MAINS INPUT	S45035-D652-A701
		Keramik-Kondensator CERAMIC CAPACITOR				Schichtwiderstand LAYER-TYPE RESISTOR	
C16	1	30pF $\pm 5\%$ ; 500V Wert wie eingebaut VALUE AS MOUNTED	B38222-A5300-J	R2	1	400 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2401-J
C18	1	6pF $\pm 0,5\%$ ; 500V	B38222-A5060-D	R3	1	2,5kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9252-F
C19	1	Tantal-Elko TANTALUM ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR 47 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 15V	B45170-A2476-M	R4	1	27,5kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9273-F500
		Lufttrimmer AIR-DIELECTRIC TRIMMER		C1. ..4	4	Elko ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR 250 $\mu$ F $\pm 50-20\%$ ; 70V	B41611-B8257-S
C8,13	2	2,3...5pF	Rel ko 131e	T1	1	Drucktastenschalter PUSHBUTTON SWITCH	C44315-Z2-C1
C17	1	2,5...11pF	Rel ko s31f	Gr1	1	Silizium-Kleingleichrichter- satz SILICON RECTIFIER SETUP B40 C2C00	V23212-C1406
L	1	S-G-Relais DRY-REED RELAY Rel rls 24a	Rel Bv 662 E 56	Ts1	1	Transistor TRANSISTOR 2 N 3054	Q62702-U7
Gr1,2	2	Diode DIODE OA 90	Rel TL 672 R 108	B5,6	2	Buchseineinheit JACK ASSEMBLY C42334-A175-A20	V42255-B7-B15
Ts1. ..7	7	Transistor TRANSISTOR BCY 58 / VIII	Q60203-Y58-H	Bu7	1	Gerätebuchse COAX JACK 1,6/5,6	C42334-A76-A14
	7	Halterung MOUNTING	C42121-A11-C10	Bu8	1	Gerätebuchse JACK	C42334-Z3-C79
	6	Isolierperle BEAD	C42187-Z7-C2		1	Behälter für Ersatzteile CONTAINER FOR SPARES	C44165-A11-C2
Pl.9		<u>Leistungsverstärker und Demodulator S45035-D649-A701</u> <u>POWER AMPLIFIER AND DEMODULATOR</u>			1	Lampenfassung LAMP-HOLDER	C42230-A3-A1
		Schichtwiderstand LAYER-TYPE RESISTOR		SL1	1	Signallampe SIGNAL LAMP 24V/0,6W	FG 1p 62be
R1,4	2	6,2kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2622-J			<u>Netzeingang S45035-D652-A701</u> <u>MAINS INPUT</u>	
R2	1	9,1kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2912-J	Tr1	1	Netztransformator POWER TRANSFORMATOR Zub tr MD 65c	Rel Bv 621 G 3125
R3	1	120 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A1212-J			Wickl.g.I (AI, EI) 824 Windg. 0,24 CuL; 38 Ohm	
R5	1	1kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2102-J			Wickl.g.II (AII, EII) 824 Windg. 0,24 CuL; 42 Ohm	
R6	1	82 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2820-J			Wickl.g. III (AIII, EIII/2c,3c) 260 Windg. 0,50 CuL; 3,6 Ohm	
R7	1	15 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2150-J				
R8	1	51 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2510-J				
R9	1	390 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2391-J	S8	1	Netzleinbaustecker mit Spannungswähler POWER SOCKET WITH VOLTAGE ADJUSTER C44334-A11-A1	Rel Bv 654 A 3002
R10	1	73 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9730-F		1	G-Sicherungshalter FUSE HOLDER	C42327-Z13-C1
R11	1	3,9kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2392-J		1	G-Schraubkappe FUSE CAP	C42327-Z12-C2
R12	1	43kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9433-F				
R14	1	10kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9103-F				
R16	1	91kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9913-F				

P1,10		<u>Netzteil II S45035-D651-A701</u> <u>POWER SUPPLY UNIT II</u>	
		Schichtwiderstand LAYER-TYPE RESISTOR	
R1,2,8	3	1,8kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2182-J
R3	1	100kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2104-J
R4,10,16	3	2,7kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2272-J
R6,13	2	1,2kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2122-J
R7	1	820 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2821-J
R9	1	3,3kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2332-J
R12	1	1,6kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2162-J
R14	1	430 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2431-J
R5,11 R15	3	Schichtdrehwiderstand LAYER-TYPE VAR RESISTOR 1kOhm $\pm 20\%$ ; 1W; 1in	W50955-A8102-M001
	3	Staubschutzkappe PROTECTION CAP	C44408-Z3-C3
C1,3 C6	3	Keramik-Kondensator CERAMIC CAPACITOR 1000pF $\pm 50-20\%$ ; 500V	B37623-B5102-S
	6	Isolierperle BEAD	C42187-Z7-C2
		Tantal-Elko TANTALUM ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR	
C2,4	2	47 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 20V	B45170-A3476-M
C5,7	2	68 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 20V	B45170-A3686-M
Gr2,3 Gr4	3	Zenerdiode ZENER DIODE Z7	Q62702-Z339-F4
	3	Halterung MOUNTING	C42121-A9-A1
C2,3 C5,6 C8	5	Transistor TRANSISTOR 2 N 3053	Q62702-L15
	5	Halterung MOUNTING	C42121-A11-C6
	2	Kühlachelle für Ts2,3 COOLER-SLEEVE FOR Ts2,3	C42121-Z21-C2
Ts4,7	2	Transistor TRANSISTOR 2 N 3054	Q62702-U7



Oszillator I 0...1600 kHz S45034-D369-A702  
OSCILLATOR I 0...1600 kHz

Verwendung: Pegelmesser S45034-D354-B302, B602  
USED IN: LEVEL METER S45034-D354-B302, B602

Symbol SYMBOL	Stück QTY	Gegenstand DESCRIPTION	Bestellangabe ORDERING DATA	Seite PAGE
P1.1	1	Rasteroszillator- Platte 1 SPECTRUM OSCILLATOR BOARD 1	S45035-W667-A701	
P1.2	1	Rasteroszillator- Platte 2 SPECTRUM OSCILLATOR BOARD 2	S45035-W668-A701	
P1.3	1	Rasteroszillator- Platte 3 SPECTRUM OSCILLATOR BOARD 3	S45035-D623-A701	
	1	Verdrahtungsleiter- platte PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD	S45035-w670-A701	
R1,2	2	Schichtwiderstand LAYER-TYPE RESISTOR 75 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9750-F	
C1	1	Lufttrimmer AIR-DIELECTRIC TRIMMER 1,3...5pF	Rel ko 131ac	
C3	1	Keramik-Kondensator CERAMIC CAPACITOR 2pF $\pm 0,25$ pF; 500V	B38212-A5020-C	
K1	1	Drehko VAR. CAPACITOR 170/10 pF C001 ZZ195 (Fa.Valvo)	Hel TL 632 B 3002a2	
Sz1	1	Allsichtschauzeichen INDICATOR h'grün/orange br'green/orange	V45282-Z3009-A1	
S6	1	Kleindrehschalter MIDGET ROTARY SWITCH	C40315-M303-N1	
	1	Kurbel-Drehknopf ROTARY KNOB FOR CRANK 37 $\mu$	C44106-A20-A2	
	1	Drehknopf ROTARY KNOB	C44106-A20-A3	
	1	Knebelgriff KNOB	Rel antr 93c	
Bu9	1	Gerätebuchse gerade COAX JACK 1,6/5,6	C42334-A76-A14	
		Schaltbuchse SWITCHING JACK		
BuA	1	1,6/5,6 (2u)	C42334-A76-A36	
BuB	1	1,6/5,6 (1a,1r)	C42334-A76-A34	
	1	Filmskalenantrieb FILM-SCALE DRIVE 1m grob/fein 1m COARSE/FINE	C44106-A7-A4	
	1	Membrankupplung MEMBRANE DRIVE COUPLING	C44106-A5-A61	
P1.1		<u>Rasteroszillator-Platte 1 S45035-W667-A701</u> <u>SPECTRUM OSCILLATOR BOARD 1</u>		
		Schichtwiderstand LAYER-TYPE RESISTOR		
R1	1	56kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2563-J	
R2	1	18kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9183-F	
R3	1	6,8kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9682-F	
R4,29 R37	3	47 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2470-J	
R5,19 R28,36	4	1kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9102-F	
R6	1	150 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2151-J	
R7	1	2,5kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9252-F	
R8,9 R13	3	30kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9303-F	
R10	1	47kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9473-F	
R11	1	22kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9223-F	
R12	1	47kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2473-J	
R14	1	18kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2183-J	
R15,22	2	15kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2153-J	
R16,18 R24	3	100 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2101-J	
R17	1	285 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9281-F500	
R20	1	200 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2201-J	

R21	1	1kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2102-J
R23	1	22kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2223-J
R25	1	2,2kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2222-J
R26,34	2	15kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2153-J
R27,35	2	3kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2302-J
R30,38	2	180 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9181-F
R31	1	68 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2680-J
R32,39	2	300 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9301-F
R33,40	2	1,2kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2122-J
R41,43	2	200 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2201-J
R42	1	910 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2911-J
U1,2	2	Übertrager TRANSFORMER Rel sp 821	Rel Bv 622 W 3040
L1	1	Spulentopf COIL-CAN C44330-A3-A1	Rel Bv 623 G 3062
G1..4 G11,13, G14..17 C20,22	12	MKH-Kondensator MKH-CAPACITOR 0,01 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 250V  Keramik-Kondensator CERAMIC CAPACITOR	B32220-K3103-M
C5	1	7pF $\pm 0,5$ pF; 500V Wert wie eingebaut VALUE AS MOUNTED	B38226-J5070-D
C7	1	15pF $\pm 5\%$ ; 500V  Kf-Kondensator PLASTIC-FOIL CAPACITOR	B38226-J5150-J
C8	1	150pF $\pm 2,5\%$ ; 500V	B31141-A5151-H
C9	1	1000pF $\pm 2,5\%$ ; 500V	B31141-A5102-H
C12	1	MKL-Kondensator MKL-CAPACITOR 0,15 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 63V	B32110-B9154-M
C18	1	MKH-Kondensator MKH-CAPACITOR 0,022 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 250V	B32220-K3223-M
C19,21	2	Kf-Kondensator PLASTIC-FOIL CAPACITOR 100pF $\pm 5\%$ ; 500V	B31141-A5101-J
C6	1	Lufttrimmer AIR-DIELECTRIC TRIMMER 1,7...19pF	Rel ko 130ca
Gr1,2	2	Germaniumdiode GERMANIUM-DIODE OA 90	Rel TL 672 R 108
Gr3	1	Varaktordiode VARACTOR-DIODE HC 7004B 70pF $\pm 5\%$ ; bei/AT -4V/25°C	Rel TL 672 R129 a10
Gr4	1	Zenerdiode ZENER DIODE Z7	Q62702-Z339-F4
	1	Halterung MOUNTING	C42121-A9-A1
Ts1 ..9	9	Transistor TRANSISTOR BCY 58 / VIII	Q60203-Y58-H
	9	Halterung MOUNTING	C42121-A11-C10
P1.2		<u>Rasteroszillator-Platte 2 S45035-W668-A701</u> <u>SPECTRUM OSCILLATOR BOARD 2</u>	
		Schichtwiderstand LAYER-TYPE RESISTOR	
R1,2	2	2,2kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2222-J
R3	1	300 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9301-F
R4	1	600 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9601-F
R5,6,33	3	220 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2221-J
R7	1	12kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2123-J
R8	1	16kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2163-J
R9	1	2,4kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2242-J
R10	1	1,8kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2182-J
R11	1	200 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9201-F
R12	1	30kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2303-J
R14	1	3,9kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9392-F
R15,38	2	8,2kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2822-J
R16,34	2	1,2kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2122-J
R17	1	270 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2271-J

B18	1	150 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2151-J	R10	1	5,6kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2562-F
R19	1	47kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2473-J	R11	1	820 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2821-J
R20,21	2	3,9kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9392-F	R13	1	50kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9503-F
R22,26	2	2kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9202-F	R14	1	3,9kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2392-J
R23	1	22kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9223-F	R15	1	1,5kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2152-J
R25,32	2	5,6kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9562-F	R16	1	6,2kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,2W	B51362-A2622-J
R27	1	360 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9361-F	R17	1	75kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B51263-A2753-J
R28	1	3kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9302-F	R18	1	56 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2560-J
R29	1	1kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9102-F	R19	1	200 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9201-F
R30	1	30kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9303-F	R20	1	120 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W Wert wie eingebaut VALUE AS MOUNTED	B54413-A9121-F
R35	1	4,7kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2472-J	R21	1	30kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2303-J
R36	1	470 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2471-J	R22	1	6,8kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2682-J
R37	1	56kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2563-J	R23	1	56kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9563-F
R39	1	330 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2331-J	R24	1	560 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9561-F
R13	1	Schichtdrehwiderstand LAYER-TYPE VAR RESISTOR 5kOhm $\pm 20\%$ ; 1W; lin	W40955-A8502-M001	R25	1	18kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2183-J
R24,31	2	Staubschutzkappe PROTECTION CAP	U44408-E3-C3	R26,34	2	1,2kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9122-F
		Thernewid THERM. RESISTOR K110 / 3000 K	Q63011-K501-K	R27	1	2,7kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9272-F
		Übertrager TRANSFORMER		R28	1	1,8kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2182-J
U1	1	C42035-A10-A3	V45231-C3137	R29	1	390 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9391-F
U2	1	C42035-A10-A3	V45231-C3138	R31	1	150 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2151-J
		Spule COIL		R33	1	12kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2123-J
L1	1	Rel sp 82i	Rel Bv 622 W 3041	R35,36	2	12kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9123-F
L2	1	Rel sp 82i	Rel Bv 622 W 3042	R37	1	100 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2101-J
C1,2,7	3	MKH-Kondensator MKH-CAPACITOR 0,022 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 250V	B32220-B9154-M	R38	1	1,8kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9182-F
C3,5,6 C10,20	5	MKL-Kondensator MKL-CAPACITOR 0,15 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 63V	B32110-B9154-M	R39	1	220 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2221-J
C4	1	Kf-Kondensator PLASTIC-FOIL CAPACITOR 600pF $\pm 5\%$ ; 500V	B31141-A5601-J	R40	1	Thernewid THERM. RESISTOR 20kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 3250 $^{\circ}$ K	Q63011-K203-J
		MKL-Kondensator MKL-CAPACITOR		U1	1	Übertrager TRANSFORMER	
C8, C16...19 C9	5	1,5 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 63V	B32110-B9155-M	U2	1	C42035-A10-A3	V45231-C3139
	1	0,68 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 63V	B32110-B9684-M			Rel sp 82i	Rel Bv 622 W 3035
		Kf-Kondensator PLASTIC-FOIL CAPACITOR				Spule COIL	
C11	1	2000pF $\pm 5\%$ ; 125V	B31141-A1202-J	L1	1	Rel sp 82i	Rel Bv 622 W 3043
C12	1	4240pF $\pm 1\%$ ; 125V	B31142-A1422-F400	L2	1	Rel sp 82i	Rel Bv 622 W 3044
C13	1	1190pF $\pm 1\%$ ; 125V	B31141-A1112-F900			Kf-Kondensator PLASTIC-FOIL CAPACITOR	
C14	1	9540pF $\pm 1\%$ ; 125V	B31142-A1952-F400	C2	1	80pF $\pm 5\%$ ; 500V	B31141-A5800-J
C15	1	5300pF $\pm 1\%$ ; 125V	B31142-A1532-F	C3	1	500pF $\pm 1\%$ ; 500V	B31141-A5501-F
C21	1	MKL-Kondensator MKL-CAPACITOR 0,47 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 63V	B32110-B9474-M	C4..6, C8,11,23 C25	8	MKL-Kondensator MKL-CAPACITOR 0,15 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 63V	B32110-B9154-M
		Germaniumdiode GERMANIUM DIODE		C7	1	Kf-Kondensator PLASTIC-FOIL CAPACITOR 60pF $\pm 5\%$ ; 500V	B31141-A5600-J
Gr1,2	2	OA 159	Q62701-A49-F2	C9	1	Keramik-Kondensator CERAMIC CAPACITOR 22pF $\pm 5\%$ ; 500V	B38222-J5220-J
Gr3,4	2	OA 90	Rel TL 672 R 108	C10	1	Kf-Kondensator PLASTIC-FOIL CAPACITOR 2500pF $\pm 1\%$ ; 125V	B31141-A1252-F
Ta1 ..9	9	Transistor TRANSISTOR BCY 58 / VIII	Q60203-Y58-H	C12	1	Tantal-Elko TANTALUM ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR 22 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 15V	B45170-A2226-M
	9	Halterung MOUNTING	C42121-A11-C10	C13,18 C19,20	4	MKH-Kondensator MKH-CAPACITOR 0,01 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 250V	B32220-K3103-M
						Keramik-Kondensator CERAMIC CAPACITOR 66pF $\pm 2\%$ ; 500V	B38221-J5660-G
Fl.3		<u>Rasteroszillator-Platte 3</u> <u>S45035-D623-A701</u> <u>SPECTRUM OSCILLATOR BOARD 3</u>		C14	1	20pF $\pm 2,5\%$ ; 500V	B38221-J5200-H
		Schichtwiderstand LAYER-TYPE RESISTOR		C16	1	32pF $\pm 2\%$ ; 500V	B38221-J5320-G
R1	1	300 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2301-J	C17	1	32pF $\pm 2\%$ ; 500V	B38221-J5320-G
R2,12	2	15kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2153-J	C22	1	Kf-Kondensator PLASTIC-FOIL CAPACITOR 1320pF $\pm 1\%$ ; 125V	B31141-A1132-F200
R3,6	2	4,7kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2472-J	C24	1	MKL-Kondensator MKL-CAPACITOR 0,22 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 63V	B32110-B9224-M
R4	1	10 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2100-J			Lufttrimmer AIR-DIELECTRIC TRIMMER	
R5,32	2	22kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2223-J	C1	1	2...31 pF	Rel ko 130cb
R7,30	2	2,2kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2222-J	C15	1	2,5...11 pF	Rel ko 131f
WH	1	2,2kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9222-F				
R9	1	220 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9221-F				

Kr1	1	Steuer-Quarz CONTROL-CRYSTAL Q34; f=100kHz	Q83404-A1000-G
	1	Halterung MOUNTING	C42121-A25-A2
Kr2	1	Filter-Quarz FILTER-CRYSTAL Q31; f=2,23975MHz	Q83124-C2239-H750
	1	Halterung MOUNTING	C42121-A25-A1
Gr1,2	2	Germanium-Diode GERMANIUM DIODE OA 90	Rel TL 672 R 108
Gr3	1	Zener-Diode ZENER DIODE SZ 7 KB	Q62604-K7-B
	1	Halterung MOUNTING	C42121-A9-A1
Gr4	1	Germanium-Diode GERMANIUM DIODE AAV 26	Q60101-Y26
Gr5	1	Silizium-Diode SILICON DIODE BAY 30	Q60201-Y30
	1	Halterung MOUNTING	C42121-A9-A1
		Transistor TRANSISTOR	
Ts1,2 Ts6..10	7	BCV / VIII	Q60203-Y58-H
Ts3,4	2	2 N 2218	Q62702-S0002
Ts5	1	MM 1614	Q62702-S55-F6
		Halterung MOUNTING	
	7	für Ts1,2,6..10 FOR Ts1,2,6..10	C42121-A11-C10
	3	für Ts3..5 FOR Ts3..5	C42121-A11-C6
	8	Isolierperle BEAD	C42187-Z7-C2
<u>Verdrahtungsleiterplatte S45035-W670-A701</u> <u>PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD</u>			
C1	1	Tantal-Elko TANTALUM ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR 4,7µF +20%; 20V	B45170-A3475-M
L1	1	Drossel REACTOR 70µH/0,2A	B82501-A-C18
	8	Lötlift SOLDERING PIN	C22195-Z11-C1



Oszillator II 0...10 kHz S45034-D370-A702  
OSCILLATOR II 0...10 kHz

Verwendung: Pegelmesser S45034-D354-B302, B602  
USED IN: LEVEL METER S45034-D354-B302, B602

Symbol SYMBOL	Stück QTY	Gegenstand DESCRIPTION	Bestellangabe ORDERING DATA	Seite PAGE
Pl.1	1	Interpolator- Platte 1 INTERPOLATOR BOARD 1	S45035-W671-A701	
Pl.2	1	Interpolator- Platte 2 INTERPOLATOR BOARD 2	S45035-W672-A701	
Pl.3	1	Interpolator- Platte 3 INTERPOLATOR BOARD 3	S45035-D627-A701	
	1	Verdrahtungs- leiterplatte PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD	S45035-W674-A701	
R1	1	Schichtwiderstand LAYER-TYPE RESISTOR 600 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A961-1-F	
C2	1	Lufttrimmer AIR-DIELECTRIC TRIMMER 1,3...5 pF	Rel ko 131ac	
C3	1	Keramik-Kondensator CERAMIC CAPACITOR 6pF $\pm 0,5$ pF; 500V	B38212-A5060-DOO3	
K2	1	Drehko VAR. CAPACITOR 10/170pF C001 ZZ168 (Pa.Valvo)	Rel TL 632 B 3002a1	
Sz2	1	Allsichtschauzeichen INDICATOR h'grün/orange br'green/orange	V45282-Z3009-A1	
S7	1	Kleindrehschalter MIDGET ROTARY SWITCH	C40315-M303-N1	
	1	Kurbel-Drehknopf ROTARY KNOB FOR CRANK 37 p	C44106-A20-A2	
	1	Drehknopf ROTARY KNOB	C44106-A20-A3	
	1	Knebelgriff ROTARY KNOB	Rel antr 93o	
Ü1	1	Übertrager TRANSFORMER	V45231-F3082	
BuD Bu10	2	Gerätebuchse gerade COAX JACK 1,6/5,6	C42334-A76-A14	
BuC	1	Schaltbuchse SWITCHING JACK 1,6/5,6; (1a, 1r)	C42334-A76-A34	
	1	Filmskalenantrieb FILM-SCALE DRIVE 1m grob/fein 1m COARSE/FINE	C44106-A7-A4	
	1	Membrankupplung MEMBRANE DRIVE COUPLING	C44106-A5-A61	
Pl.1		Interpolator-Platte 1 INTERPOLATOR BOARD 1	S45035-W671-A701	
		Schichtwiderstand LAYER-TYPE RESISTOR		
R1,12,21	3	150 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2151-J	
R2,26	2	2,7kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2272-J	
R3	1	2,7kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9272-F	
R4	1	1kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9102-F	
R5	1	27kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2273-J	
R6	1	8,2kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9822-F	
R7	1	5,6kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9562-F	
R8,25 R28	3	6,8kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2682-J	
R9,13,29	3	18kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2183-J	
R10,30	2	330 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2331-J	
R11,31	2	1,8kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2182-J	
R14	1	4,3kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2432-J	
R15	1	4,7kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9472-F	
R16	1	200 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9201-F	
R17	1	1kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2102-J	
R18	1	2,2kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2222-J	

R19	1	100 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2101-J
R20	1	10 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2100-J
R22	1	100 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9101-F
R23	1	560 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2561-J
R24	1	470 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2471-J
R27	1	820 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2821-J
		Übertrager TRANSFORMER	
Ü1	1	Rel sp 82i	Rel Bv 622 W 3032
Ü2	1	9 Rel sp 6h	Rel Bv 622 P 3417
		MKL-Kondensator MKL-CAPACITOR	
C1	1	0,68 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 63V	B32110-B9684-M
C2..5,7 C9,15,17	8	0,15 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 63V	B32110-B9154-M
C6,8,14	3	0,33 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 63V	B32110-B9334-M
		Keramik-Kondensator CERAMIC CAPACITOR	
C11	1	90pF $\pm 1\%$ ; 500V	B38241-J5900-FOO3
C12	1	15pF $\pm 5\%$ ; 500V	B38246-J5150-JOO3
C13,16	2	Wert wie eingebaut/VALUE AS MOUNTED	B32110-B9155-M
		MKL-Kondensator MKL-CAPACITOR 1,5 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ ; 63V	
C10	1	Lufttrimmer AIR-DIELECTRIC TRIMMER 2...31pF	Rel ko 130cb
Gr1	1	Diode DIODE OA 159	Q62701-A49-F2
Gr2	1	Zenerdiode ZENER DIODE Z7	Q62702-Z339-F4
	1	Halterung MOUNTING	Q42121-A9-A1
Ts1 ..7	7	Transistor TRANSISTOR BCY 58 / VIII	Q60203-Y58-H
	7	Halterung MOUNTING	Q42121-A11-U10
Pl.2		Interpolator-Platte 2 INTERPOLATOR BOARD 2	S45035-W672-A701
		Schichtwiderstand LAYER-TYPE RESISTOR	
R1,7	2	33kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2333-J
R2	1	5,1kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2512-J
R3	1	2,7kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2272-J
R4	1	330 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9331-F
R5,13	2	8,2kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9822-F
R6	1	270 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2271-J
R8	1	5,6kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2562-J
R10,11,14	3	5,6kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9562-F
R12	1	2,5kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9252-F
R15	1	3,9kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2392-J
R16,18	2	8,2kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2822-J
R17	1	1kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2102-J
R19	1	1,5kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2152-J
R20,27	2	820 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A2821-J
R21,23	2	3kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9302-F
R22	1	1kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9102-F
R24	1	620 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9621-F
R25	1	27kOhm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,1W	B51263-A9273-F
R26	1	9,1kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 0,25W	B51263-A2912-J
R28	1	680 Ohm $\pm 1\%$ ; 0,33W	B54413-A9681-F
		Thermewid THERM. RESISTOR	
R30	1	200 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ ; 3000 $^{\circ}$ K	Q63011-K201-J
R31	1	1kOhm $\pm 5\%$ ; 3240 $^{\circ}$ K	Q63011-K102-J
Ü1	1	Übertrager TRANSFORMER	Rel Bv 622 W 3033
L1,2	2	Spule COIL	Rel Bv 622 W 3034
C1	1	Kf-Kondensator PLASTIC-FIL CAPACITOR 2000pF $\pm 5\%$ ; 125V	B31141-A1202-J

		MKL-Kondensator MKL-CAPACITOR		U4	1	Rel sp 82i	Rel Bv 622 W 3038
C2	1	0,47 µF +20%; 63V	B32110-B9474-M	U5	1	9 Rel sp 6h	Rel Bv 622 P 3418
C3,6	2	0,1 µF +20%; 100V	B32110-D0104-M	C1	1	Keramik-Kondensator CERAMIC CAPACITOR 66pF +5%; 500V	B38221-J5660-J
C4	1	Keramik-Kondensator CERAMIC CAPACITOR 8pF +0,5pF; 500V	B38211-J5080-D	C2,6,8,9 C11..13, C15..17, C19,23	12	MKH-Kondensator MKH-CAPACITOR 0,01 µF +20%; 250V	B32220-K3103-M
C5	1	MKH-Kondensator MKH-CAPACITOR 0,047 µF +20%; 250V	B32220-K3473-M			Keramik-Kondensator CERAMIC CAPACITOR	
C7	1	MKL-Kondensator MKL-CAPACITOR 2,2 µF +20%; 63V	B32110-B9225-M	C3	1	25pF +2%; 500V	B38221-J5250-G
		Kf-Kondensator PLASTIC-FOIL CAPACITOR		C5	1	32pF +2%; 500V	B38221-J5320-G
C8,10	2	5000pF +5%; 125V	B31142-A1502-J			Kf-Kondensator PLASTIC-FOIL CAPACITOR	
C9	1	10000pF +5%; 125V	B31142-A1103-J	C7	1	113pF +1%; 500V	B31141-A5111-F300
		MKL-Kondensator MKL-CAPACITOR		C10	1	1000pF +5%; 500V	B31141-A5102-J
C11,12 C15,16	4	4,7 µF +20%; 63V	B32110-B9475-M	C14	1	444pF +1%; 500V	B31141-A5441-F400
C13	1	0,68 µF +20%; 63V	B32110-B9475-M	C18	1	MKL-Kondensator MKL-CAPACITOR 0,1 µF +20%; 100V	B32110-D0104-M
C14	1	0,22 µF +20%; 63V	B32110-B9224-M			Keramik-Kondensator CERAMIC CAPACITOR	
C17	1	Kf-Kondensator PLASTIC-FOIL CAPACITOR 100pF +5%; 500V	B31141-A5101-J	C20	1	90pF +2%; 500V	B38221-J5900-G
Gr1 ..4	4	Diode DIODE OA 90	Rel TL 672 R 108	C22	1	36pF +2%; 500V	B38222-J5360-G
		Transistor TRANSISTOR				Lufttrimmer AIR-DIELECTRIC TRIMMER	
Ts1..3 Ts5,6	5	BCY 58 / VIII	Q60203-Y58-H	C4	1	2,5...11pF	Rel ko 131f
Ts4	1	2 N 3250	Q62702-F76	C21	1	1,7...19pF	Rel ko 130ca
	6	Halterung MOUNTING	C42121-A11-C10	Kr1	1	Filter-quarz FILTER'CRYSTAL Q31; F=2,23975 MHz	Q83124-C2239-H750
	2	Isolierperle BEAD	C42187-Z2-C2	Gr1,2	2	Diode DIODE	Rel TL 672 R 108
Fl.3		Interpolator-Platte 3 S45035-D627-A701 INTERPOLATOR BOARD 3		Gr3	1	Zener-Diode ZENER DIODE Z7	Q62702-Z339-F4
		Schichtwiderstand LAYER-TYPE RESISTOR			1	Halterung MOUNTING	C42121-A9-A1
R1,5	2	33kOhm +5%; 0,25W	B51263-A2333-J	Gr5,6	2	Varaktordiode VARACTOR DIODE 70pF +5%; bei/AT -4V/25°C HC 7004B (Fa.Hughes)	Rel TL 672 R 129a10
R2	1	8,2kOhm +5%; 0,25W	B51263-A2822-J				
R3	1	56kOhm +1%; 0,1W	B51263-A9563-F	Md1	1	Richtleiterquartett DIODE QUARTET 4xOA 90	V42292-E4-A1
R4,25	2	560 Ohm +1%; 0,33W	B54413-A9561-F				
R6	1	1,2kOhm +1%; 0,1W	B51263-A9122-F	Ts1 ..8	8	Transistor TRANSISTOR BCY 58 / VIII	Q60203-Y58-H
R7	1	10kOhm +5%; 0,25W	B51263-A2103-J		8	Halterung MOUNTING	C42121-A11-C10
R8,18,20 R37	4	470 Ohm +5%; 0,33W	B54413-A2471-J				
R9	1	680 Ohm +5%; 0,33W	B54413-A2681-J				
R10,23,34	3	150 Ohm +5%; 0,33W	B54413-A2151-J			Verdrahtungsleiterplatte S45035-W674-A701 PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD	
R11	1	300 Ohm +1%; 0,33W	B54413-A9301-F	C1	1	Tantal-Elko TANTALUM ELECTROLYTIC BOARD 4,7 µF +20%; 20V	B45170-A3475-M
R12	1	390 Ohm +5%; 0,33W	B54413-A2391-J				
R13..16,28	5	150 Ohm +1%; 0,33W	B54413-A9151-F	L1	1	Drossel REACTOR 70 µH/0,2A	B82501-A-C18
R17	1	1,2kOhm +5%; 0,25W	B51263-A2122-J		7	Lötstift SOLDERING PIN	C22195-Z11-C1
R19	1	3,9kOhm +5%; 0,25W	B51263-A2392-J				
R21	1	20kOhm +5%; 0,25W	B51263-A2203-J				
R22	1	27kOhm +5%; 0,25W	B51263-A2273-J				
R24	1	2,7kOhm +1%; 0,1W	B51263-A9272-F				
R26	1	30kOhm +5%; 0,25W	B51263-A2303-J				
R27	1	15kOhm +5%; 0,25W	B51263-A2153-J				
R29	1	220 Ohm +5%; 0,33W	B54413-A2221-J				
R30	1	68kOhm +5%; 0,25W	B51263-A2683-J				
R31	1	15kOhm +1%; 0,1W	B51263-A9153-F				
R32	1	27kOhm +1%; 0,1W	B51263-A9273-F				
R33	1	560 Ohm +5%; 0,33W	B54413-A2561-J				
R35	1	56kOhm +5%; 0,25W	B51263-A2563-J				
R36	1	2,2kOhm +5%; 0,25W	B51263-A2222-J				
		Übertrager TRANSFORMER	Rel Bv 622 W 3035				
U1	1	Rel sp 82i	Rel Bv 622 W 3035				
U2	1	Rel sp 82i	Rel Bv 622 W 3036				
U3	1	Rel sp 82i	Rel Bv 622 W 3037				





Einstellen:

▼ II in Mittelstellung

$f_1 = 100 \text{ kHz}$ , S6: gerastet

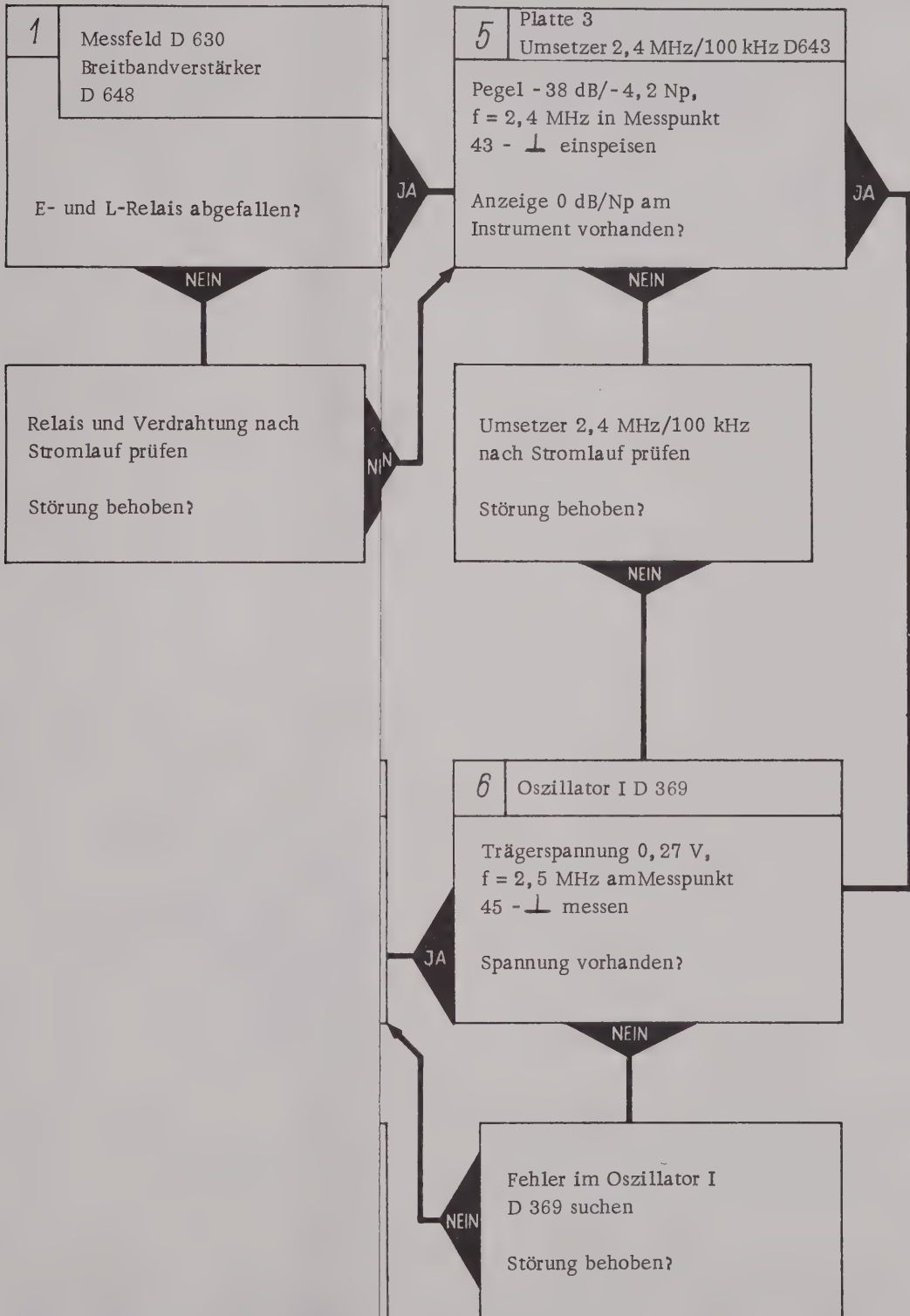
$f_2 = 0 \text{ kHz}$ , S7: 0 Hz

T4: gedrückt

S3: 0 dB/Np - und Anschlusspunkte siehe

S4: dB/Np 5034-D354-B302, B602-x-7411

S5: 1 600 5034-D354-B602-x-7402



(T3 oder T4 gedrückt),  
z, 40 Hz, 1 600 Hz)

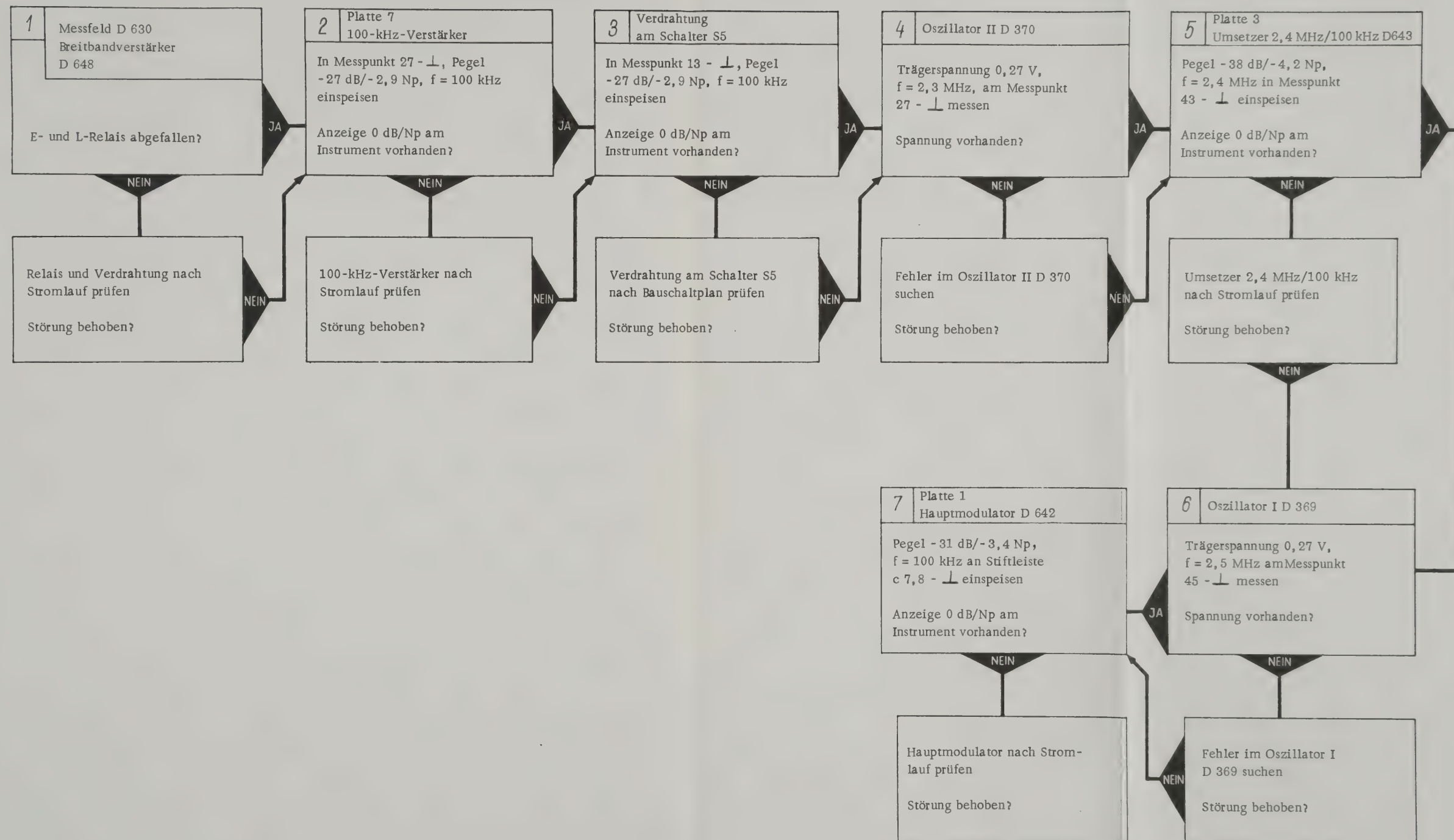
Bildanlage 2



Einstellen:

▼ II in Mittelstellung T4: gedrückt  
 $f_1 = 100 \text{ kHz}$ , S6: gerastet S3: 0 dB/Np  
 $f_2 = 0 \text{ kHz}$ , S7: 0 Hz S4: dB/Np  
S5: 1 600 kHz

Mess- und Anschlusspunkte siehe  
S45034-D354-B302, B602-x-7411  
S45034-D354-B602-x-7402

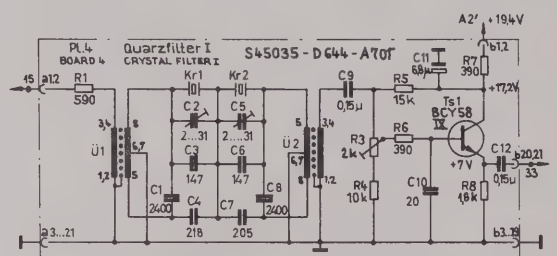


Fehlersuche, Befund: Messen selektiv (T3 oder T4 gedrückt),  
bei allen drei Durchlassbreiten (10 Hz, 40 Hz, 1 600 Hz)  
und ▼ II nicht möglich

Bildanlage 2





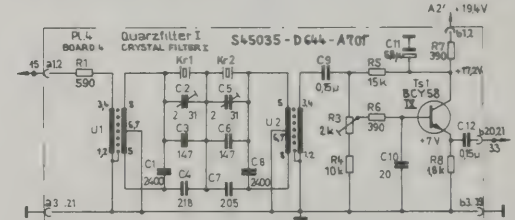
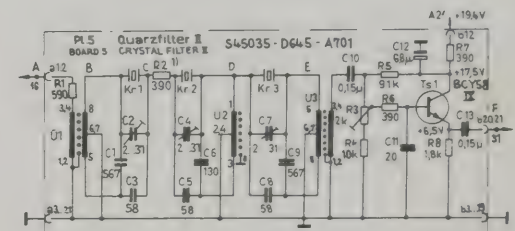
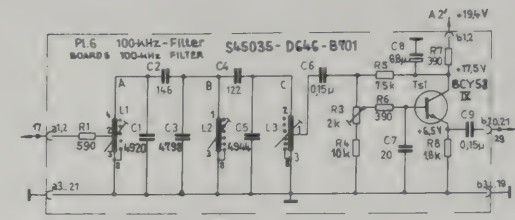


Item 3

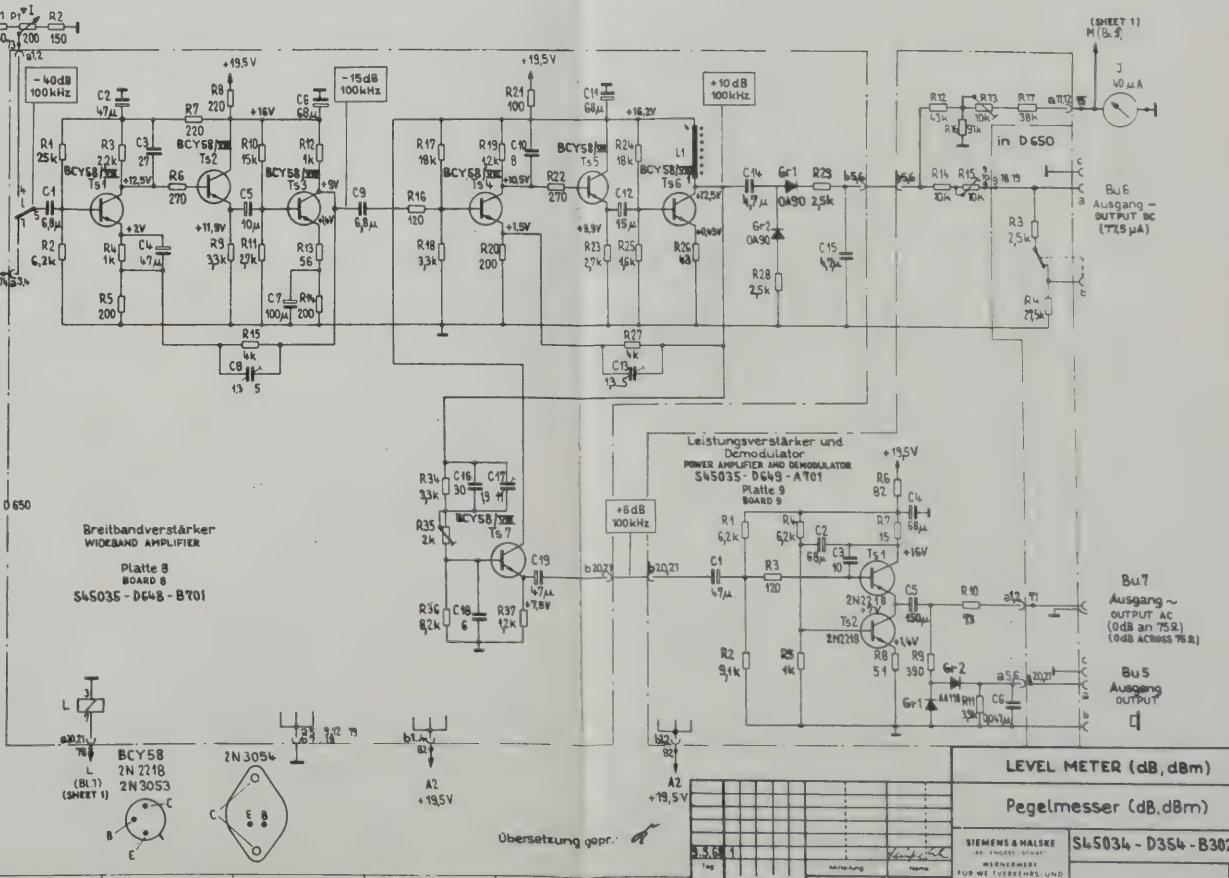
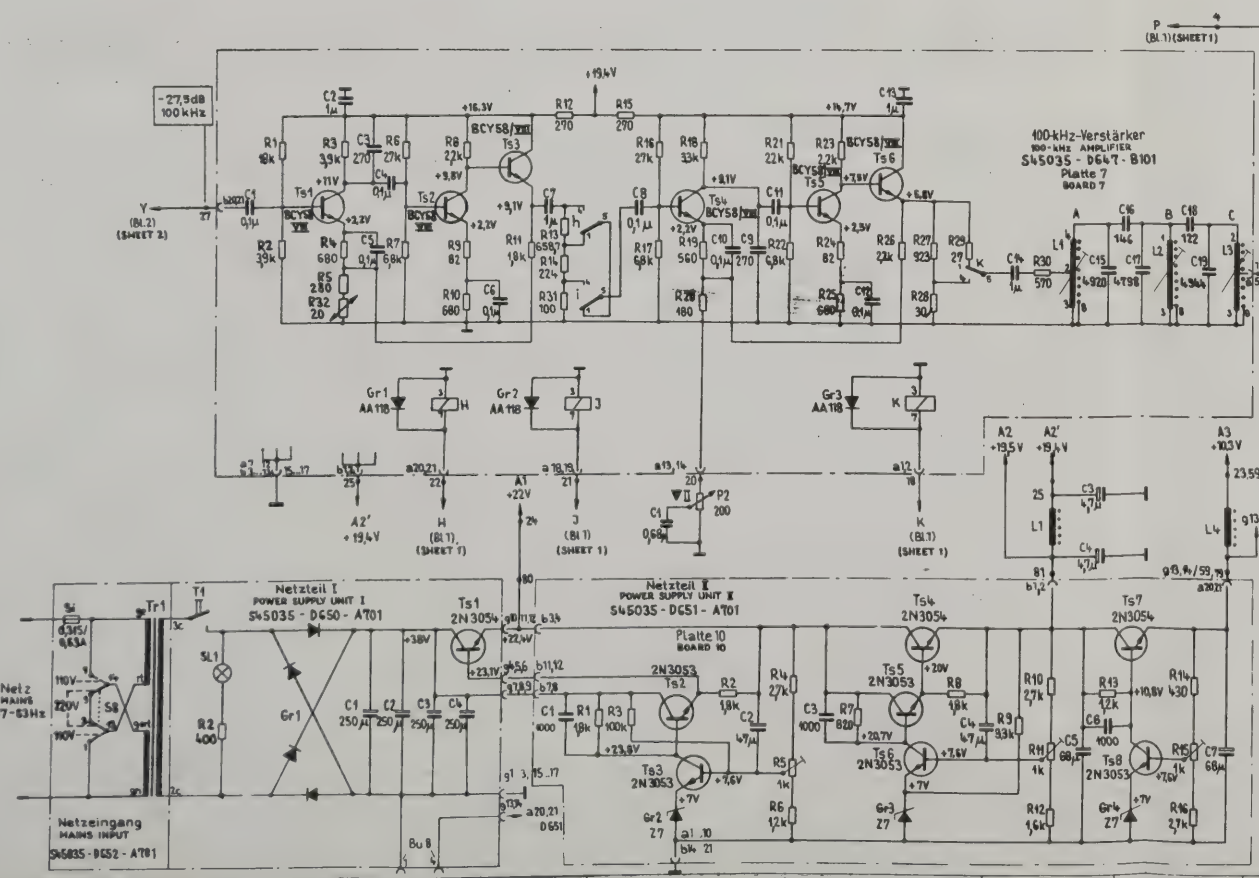








Übers. gepr. : 11 Prüffeldabgleich TEST ROOM ALIGNMENT		LEVEL METER (dB, dBm)	
		Pegelmesser (dB, dBm)	
		SIEMENS & HALSKE WERNERWERK FÜR WEITVERBREITUNG UND KABELTECHNIK	
		S45034-D354-B302-x-7611	
		Blatt 3	



Übersetzung gepr. :		LEVEL METER (dB, dBm)	
		Pegelmesser (dB, dBm)	
		SIEMENS & HALSKE WERNERWERK FÜR WEITVERBREITUNG UND KABELTECHNIK	
		S45034-D354-B302-x-7611	
		Blatt 4	



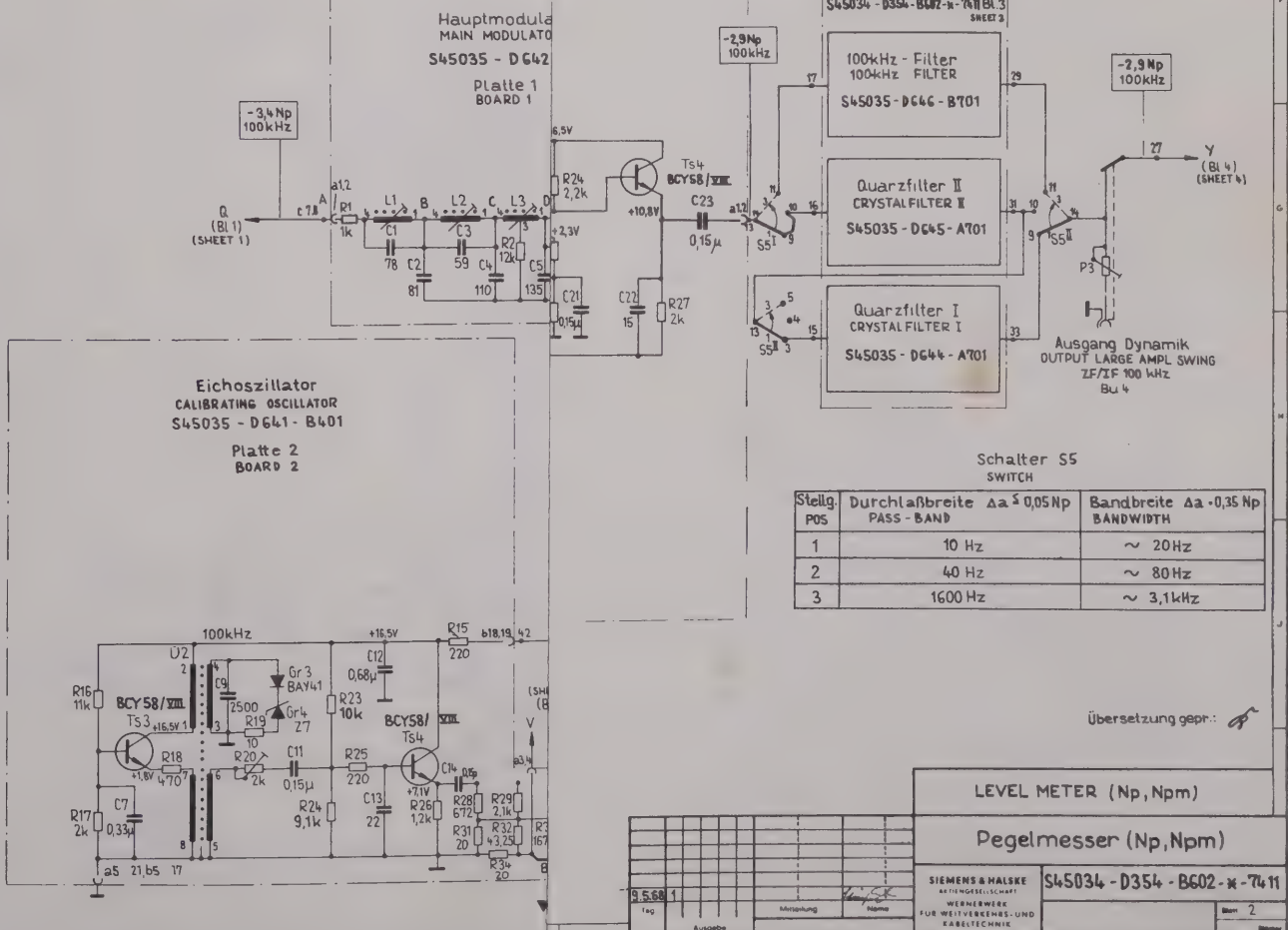
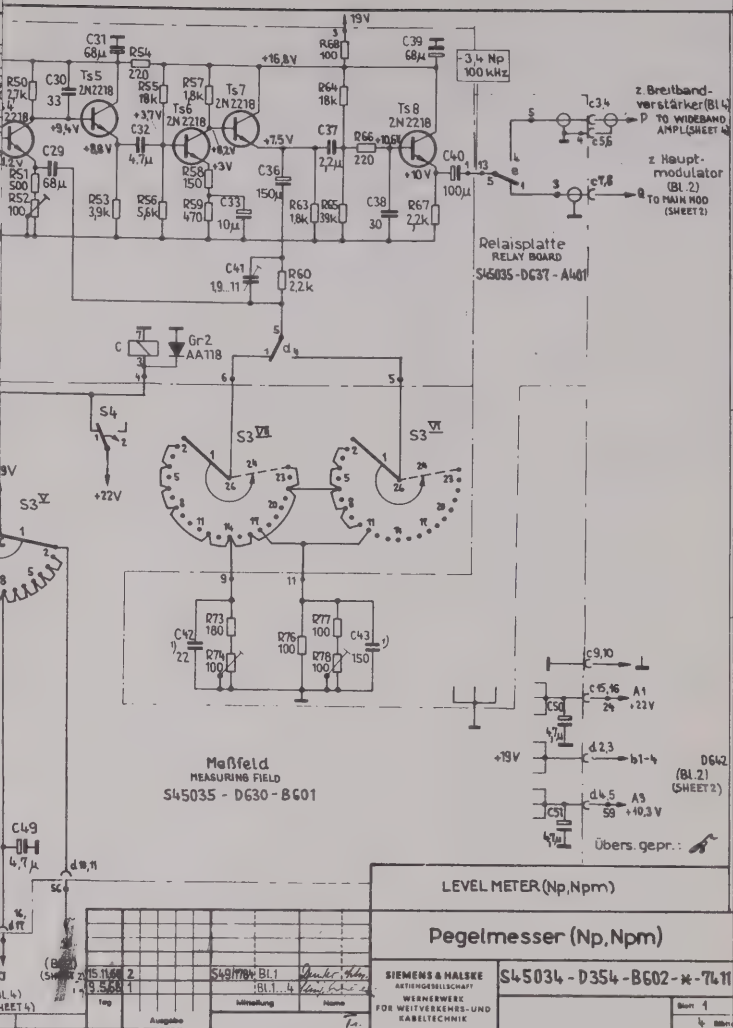
Eing.-Wahlschalter S1 INPUT SELECTOR SWITCH		
Stellg. POS	Eing. INPUT	Eing.-Widerst. INPUT IMPEDANCE
1	mit Taster WITH PROBE DIVIDER	
2	koax. COAX	Z
3	10 k $\Omega$ // 60 pF	
4	> 10 k $\Omega$	
5	sym. BAL	Z

Z-Schalter S2 IMPEDANCE SWITCH S2		
Stellg. POS	Z / $\Omega$	
1	75	
2	125	
3	135	
4	140	
5	150	
6	600	

1) Prüffeld abgleich  
TEST ROOM ALIGNMENT  
2) in D 634 enthalten  
CONTAINED IN D 634

3) Wert und  
VALUE AND M  
IN TEST ROOM

Drucktaste T2, 3, 4 PUSH BUTTON	T2 breitb. gedrückt T2 WIDEBAND PUSHED		T3 sel. klirrarm gedrückt T3 SELECT/LOW DISTORTION PUSHED		T4 sel. rauscharm gedrückt T4 SELECT/LOW NOISE PUSHED	
Np/Npm Schalter S4 SWITCH S4	Np	Npm	Np	Npm	Np	Npm
Eingang INPUT	sym. BAL	koax. COAX	sym. BAL	koax. COAX	sym. BAL	koax. COAX
Stellung POS	Meßbereichschalter S3 MEASURING RANGE SWITCH S3					
1	▼ I	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	+2	—	—	—	+2
3	—	+1	—	+2	—	+1
4	+2	0	+1	+2	0	+1
5	+1	-1	+2	0	+1	-1
6	0	-2	+1	0	-2	0
7	-1	-3	0	-1	-3	0
8	-2	-4	-1	-2	-4	-1
9	-3	-5	-2	-3	-5	-2
10	-4	-6	-3	-4	-6	-3
11	-5	-7	-4	-5	-7	-4
12	—	—	-6	-8	-5	-7
13	—	—	-7	-9	-6	-8
14	—	—	-8	-10	-7	-9
15	—	—	-9	-11	-8	-10
16	—	—	-10	-12	-9	-11
17	—	—	-11	-13	-10	-12
18	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	—	—	Dynamikausgang, Eingang koaxial, Np		—	Np
22	—	—	" " " " " " " "		—	Np
23	—	—	" " " " " " " "		—	Np
24	—	—	" " " " " " " "		—	Np







Eing.-Wahlschalter S1 INPUT SELECTOR SWITCH		
Stellg. POS.	Eing. INPUT	Eing.-Widerst. INPUT IMPEDANCE
1	mit Tastheiler WITH PROBE DIVIDER	
2	koax. COAX.	Z
3	10 kΩ # 60 pF	
4	> 10 kΩ	
5	sym. BAL.	Z

Z-Schalter S2 IMPEDANCE SWITCH S2	
Stellg. POS.	Z/Ω
1	75
2	125
3	135
4	150
5	150
6	600

Stellg. Np/Npm-Schalter S4 Np/Npm-SWITCH S4	
POS.	Spannungspegel Np (U <sub>N</sub> = 0,775 V) VOLTAGE LEVEL Np
1	Leistungspegel Npm (P <sub>N</sub> = 1 mW) POWER LEVEL Npm

1) Prüffeldabgleich  
TEST ROOM ALIGNMENT  
2) in D634 enthalten  
CONTAINED IN D634

3) Wert und Einbau bestimmt Prüff.  
VALUE AND MOUNTING IS DETERMINED  
IN TEST ROOM

Drucktaste T2, 3, 4 PUSH BUTTON		T2 breiBband gedrück. T2 WIDEBAND PUSHED		T3 sel. klirrarm gedrück. T3 SELECT/LOW NOISE DISTORTION PUSHED		T4 sel. rauscharm gedrück. T4 SELECT/LOW NOISE PUSHED	
Np/Npm Schalter S4 SWITCH S4	Np	Npm	Np	Npm	Np	Npm	Np
Eingang INPUT	sym. BAL.	koax. COAX.	sym. BAL.	koax. COAX.	sym. BAL.	koax. COAX.	sym. BAL.
Stellung POS.	Meßbereichschalter S3 MEASURING RANGE SWITCH S3						
1	▼ I	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	+2	—	—	—	+2	—
3	—	+1	—	+2	—	+1	+2
4	+2	0	—	+2	0	+1	0
5	+1	-1	+2	0	+1	-1	+2
6	0	-2	-1	0	-2	0	-1
7	-1	-3	0	-2	-1	-3	0
8	-2	-4	-1	-3	-2	-4	-1
9	-3	-5	-2	-4	-3	-5	-2
10	-4	-6	-3	-5	-4	-6	-3
11	-5	-7	-4	-6	-5	-7	-4
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

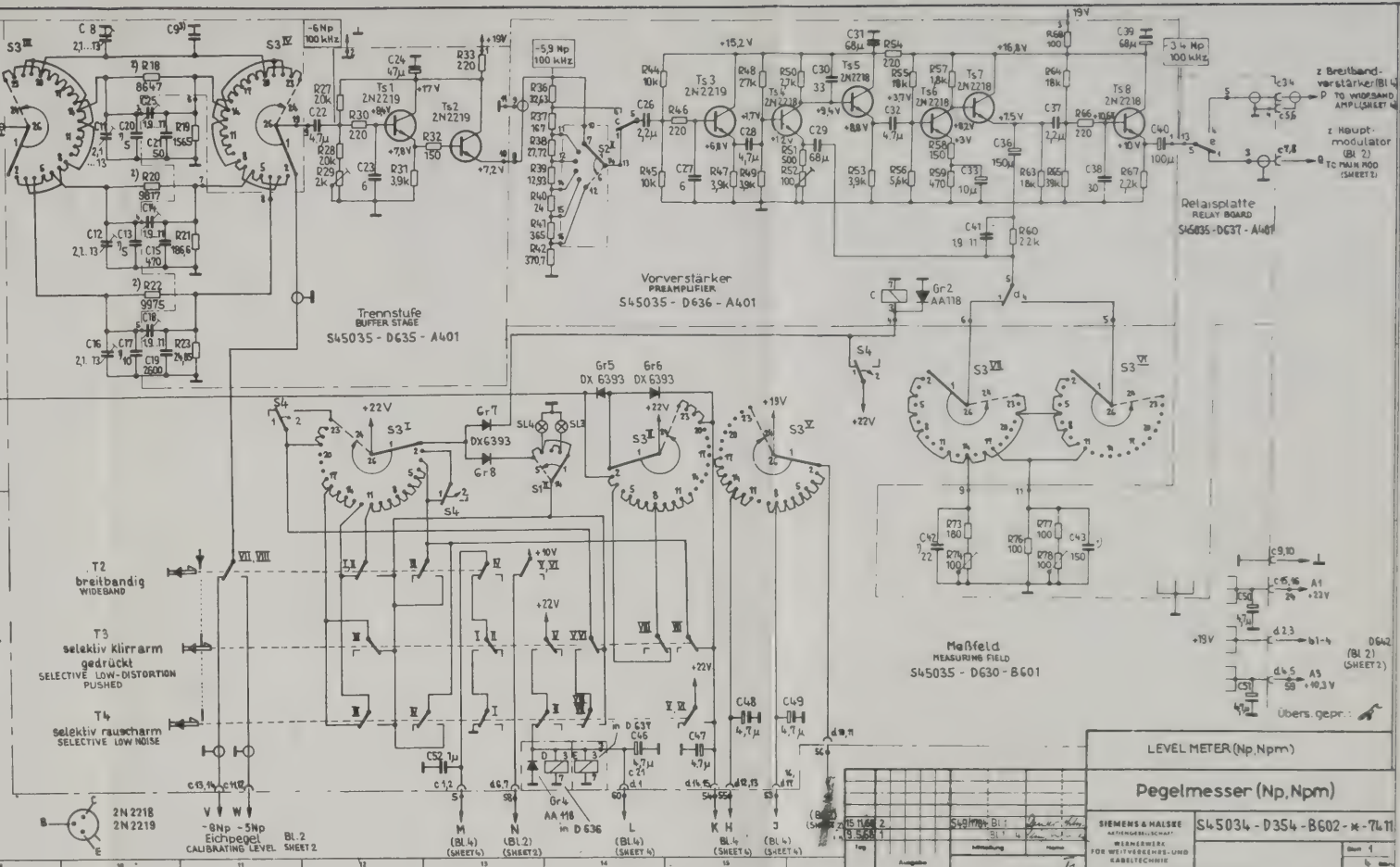
Gleichspannungen mit  $\mu A$ -Multizet 50 k $\Omega$ /V gemessen  
eingespeister Pegel bei 0 dB-Anzeige an Instrument,  
... kHz  
S1: koax., S3: 0-10, S4: Np (U<sub>N</sub> = 0,775 V), S5: 40 Hz  
T4 gedrückt, P2 in Mittelstellung,  
f<sub>1</sub> = 100 kHz gerastet, f<sub>2</sub> = 0 Hz gerastet

DC VOLTAGE MEASURED WITH  $\mu A$  MULTIZET METER OF 50 k $\Omega$ /V  
INJECTED LEVEL AT 0 dB INDICATION ON INSTRUMENT;  
S1: COAX., S3: 0-10, S4: Np (U<sub>N</sub> = 0,775 V), S5: 40 Hz  
T4 PUSHED, P2 IN MID-POSITION, f<sub>1</sub> = 100 kHz WITH SPECTRUM  
LOCK-IN, f<sub>2</sub> = 0 Hz WITH SPECTRUM LOCK-IN

W231  
W518  
Z=0/R=0  
Meßschaltung:  
Pegelsender  
MEASURING CIRCUIT:  
LEVEL OSCILLATOR

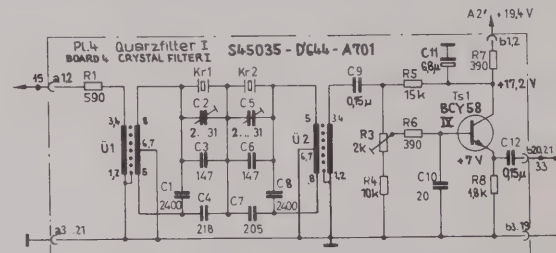
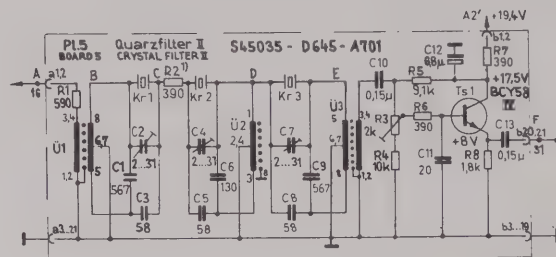
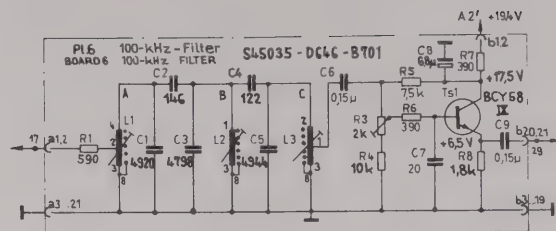
S45035-D630-B401 enthält:  
Eingangsbaugruppe  
INPUT SUBASSEMBLY  
Eingangswahlschalter S1  
INPUT SELECTOR SWITCH  
Z-Schalter S2  
IMPEDANCE SWITCH  
Meßbereichschalter S3  
MEASURING RANGE SWITCH  
Trennstufe  
BUFFER STAGE  
Vorverstärker  
PREAMPLIFIER  
Relaisplatte  
RELAY BOARD  
S45035-D631-A401  
S45035-D632-A701  
S45035-D633-A701  
S45035-D634-B401  
S45035-D635-A401  
S45035-D636-A401  
S45035-D637-A401

ohne Baugr.  
Umgrenzung  
WITHOUT SUBASSEMBLY  
LIMITING









Übers. gepr.: 1) Prüffeldabgleich  
TEST ROOM ALIGNMENT

LEVEL METER (Np, Npm)

Pegelmesser (Np, Npm)

SIEMENS & HANSE S45034 - D354 - B602 - X - 7411

WERNERWERK FÜR WEITERBILD. KABELTECHNIK

Tag: 1.5.58

Ausgabe: 1.5.58

Messung: 1.5.58

Name: 1.5.58

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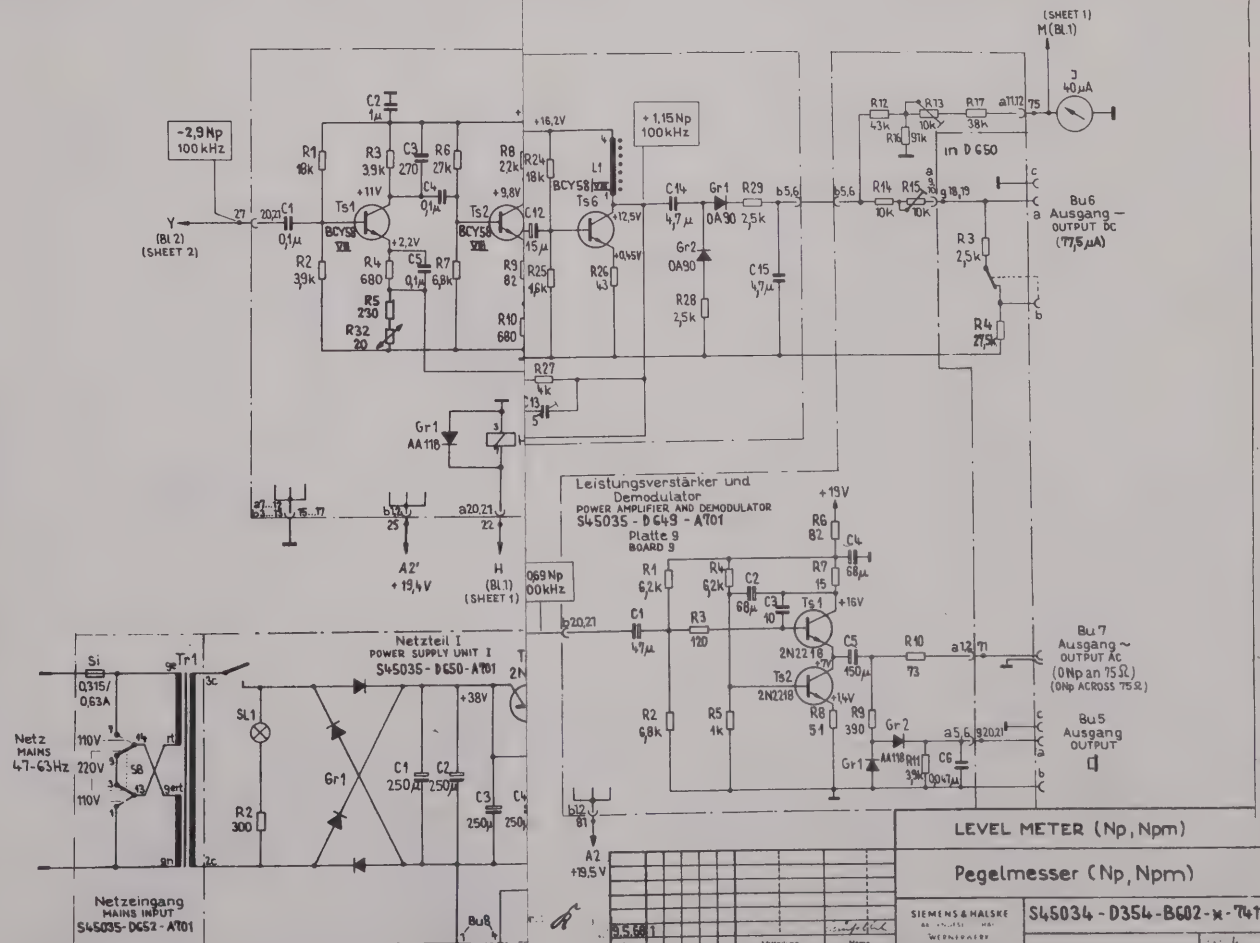
1.5.58

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1.5.58

1.5.58



LEVEL METER (Np, Npm)

Pegelmesser (Np, Npm)

SIEMENS & HANSE S45034 - D354 - B602 - X - 7411

WERNERWERK FÜR WEITERBILD. KABELTECHNIK

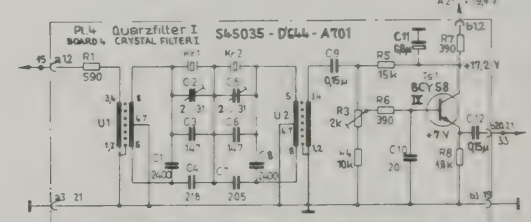
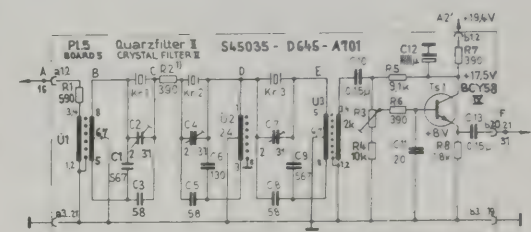
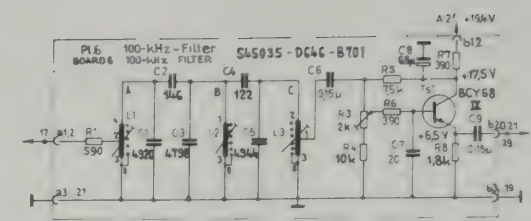
Tag: 1.5.58

Ausgabe: 1.5.58

Messung: 1.5.58

Name: 1.5.58



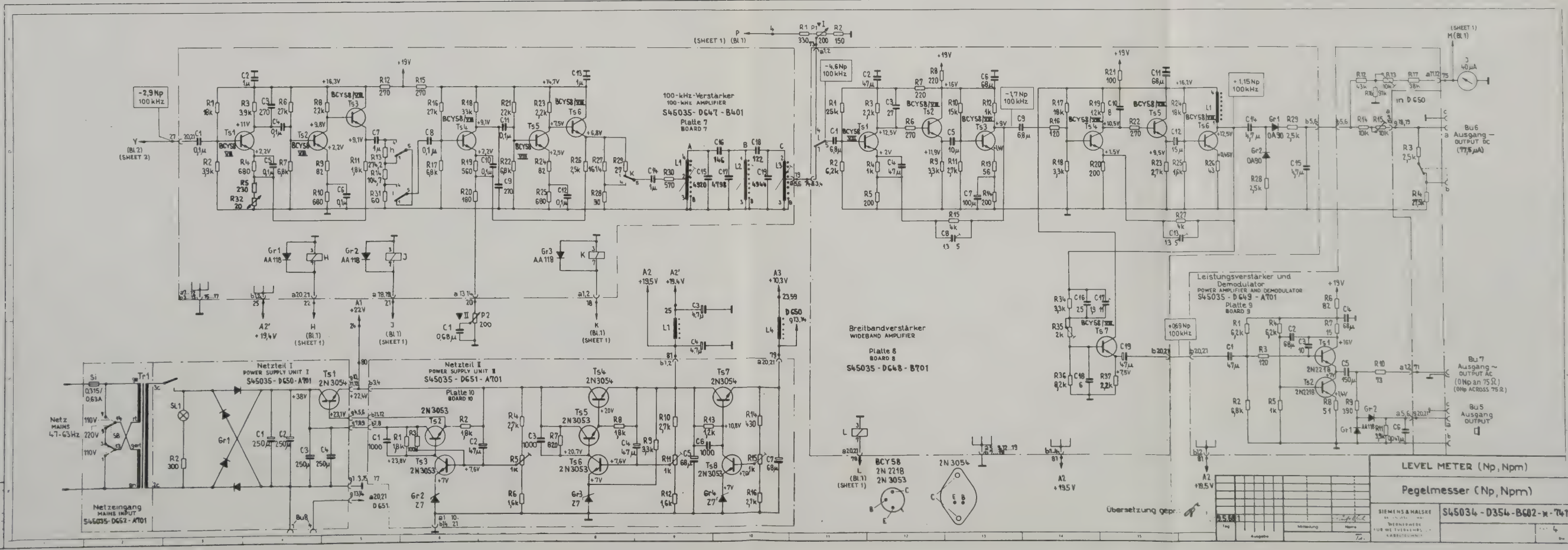


Übers. gepr.: 11 Prüffeldabgleich  
TEST ROOM ALIGNMENT

LEVEL METER (Np, Npm)

Pegelmesser (Np, Npm)

SIEMENS & HANSE  
S45034-D354-B602-x-7411







Eing.-Wahlschalter S1 INPUT SELECTOR SWITCH S1		
Stellg. POS.	Eing. INPUT	Eing.Widerst. INPUT IMPEDANCE
1	mit Tasteiler WITH PROBE DIVIDER	Z
2	koax COAX	Z
3		10 kΩ # 60pF
4		> 10 kΩ
5	Sym BAL	Z

Z-Schalter S2 IMPEDANCE SWITCH S2		
Stellg. POS.	Z/Ω	
1	75	
2	125	
3	135	
4	140	
5	150	
6	600	

Stellg. POS.	dB	dBm
1	Spa V (U Leis	
2		

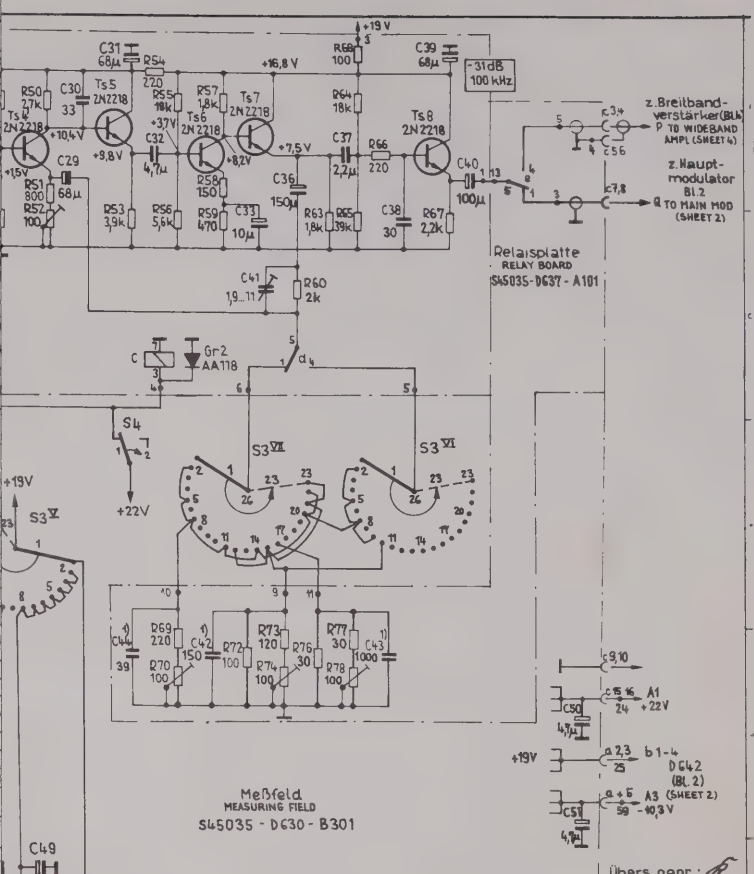
1) Prüffeldabgleich  
TEST ROOM ALIGNMENT  
2) in D 634 enthalten  
CONTAINED IN D 634

3) Wert un  
VALUE AN  
IN TEST

Drucktaste PUSH BUTTON T2,3,4		T2 breitb gedrückt WIDEBAND PUSHED		T3 sel. klirrarm gedrückt T3 SELECT LOW-DISTORTION PUSHED		T4 sel. rauschal gedrückt T4 SELECT LOW-N-PUSHED	
Schalter S4 SWITCH S4		dB	dBm	dB	dBm	dB	dBm
Eingang INPUT		Sym. BAL	koax. COAX	Sym. BAL	koax. COAX	Sym. BAL	koax. COAX
Stellung POS.							
1	▼ I	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	+20	—	—	—	+20	—
3	—	+10	—	—	—	+10	—
4	—	+20	0	+10	—	—	—
5	—	+10	-20	0	+10	-20	0
6	—	0	-20	+10	0	-20	+10
7	—	-10	-30	0	-20	-30	0
8	—	-20	-40	-10	-30	-40	-10
9	—	-30	-50	-20	-40	-50	-20
10	—	-40	-60	-30	-50	-60	-30
11	—	—	—	-50	-70	-40	-60
12	—	—	—	-60	-80	-50	-70
13	—	—	—	-70	-90	-60	-80
14	—	—	—	-80	-100	-70	-90
15	—	—	—	-90	-110	-80	-100
16	—	—	—	-100	-120	-90	-110
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Dynamikausgang, Eingang koaxial, d  
LARGE AMPL. SWING, INPUT

symmetrisch,  
SYMMETRICAL

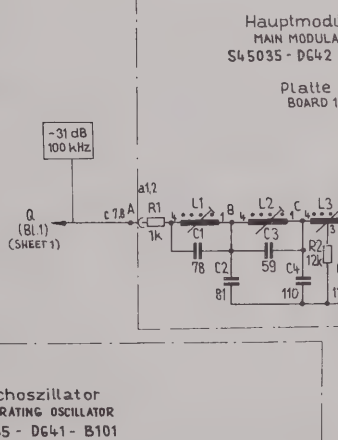


LEVEL METER (dB, dBm)

Pegelmesser (dB, dBm)

S45034 - D354 - B302 - X - 7411

Blatt 1



Eichoszillator  
CALIBRATING OSCILLATOR  
S45035 - D641 - B101

S45034 - D354 - B302 - X - 7411 BL3  
SHEET 3

100-kHz - Filter  
100-KHZ FILTER  
S45035 - D646 - B701

Quarzfilter II  
CRYSTAL FILTER II  
S45035 - D645 - A701

Quarzfilter I  
CRYSTAL FILTER I  
S45035 - D644 - A701

Ausgang Dynamik  
OUTPUT LARGE AMPL. SWING  
2F 100 kHz  
BU 4

Schalter S5  
SWITCH

Stellg. POS.	Durchlaßbreite aa ± 0,5 dB PASS - BAND	Bandbreite aa ± 3dB BANDWIDTH
1	10 Hz	~ 20 Hz
2	40 Hz	~ 80 Hz
3	1600 Hz	~ 3,1 kHz

Übersetzung gepr.:

LEVEL METER (dB, dBm)

Pegelmesser (dB, dBm)

S45034 - D354 - B302 - X - 7411

Blatt 2





Eing.-Wahlschalter S1 INPUT SELECTOR SWITCH S1		Z-Schalter S2 IMPEDANCE SWITCH S2		S4/S5 dB/dBm-Schalter S4 dB/dBm SWITCH S4	
Stellg. POS.	Eing. INPUT	Stellg. POS.	2/ $\Omega$	1	Spannungspegel dB ( $U_0 = 0,775\text{ V}$ )
1	mit Taster WITH PROBE DIVIDER	2	75	2	Leistungspegel dBm POWER LEVEL dBm ( $P_0 = 1\text{ mW}$ )
2	koax. COAX	3	125		
3	10 k $\Omega$ $\neq$ 60 pF	4	150		
4	sym. BAL	5	170		
5	Z	6	600		

Prüfplatzabgleich  
TEST ROOM ALIGNMENT  
in D 634 enthalten  
(CONTAINED IN D 634)

Wert und Einbau bestimmt Prüf-  
VALUE AND MOUNTING IS DETERMINED  
IN TEST ROOM

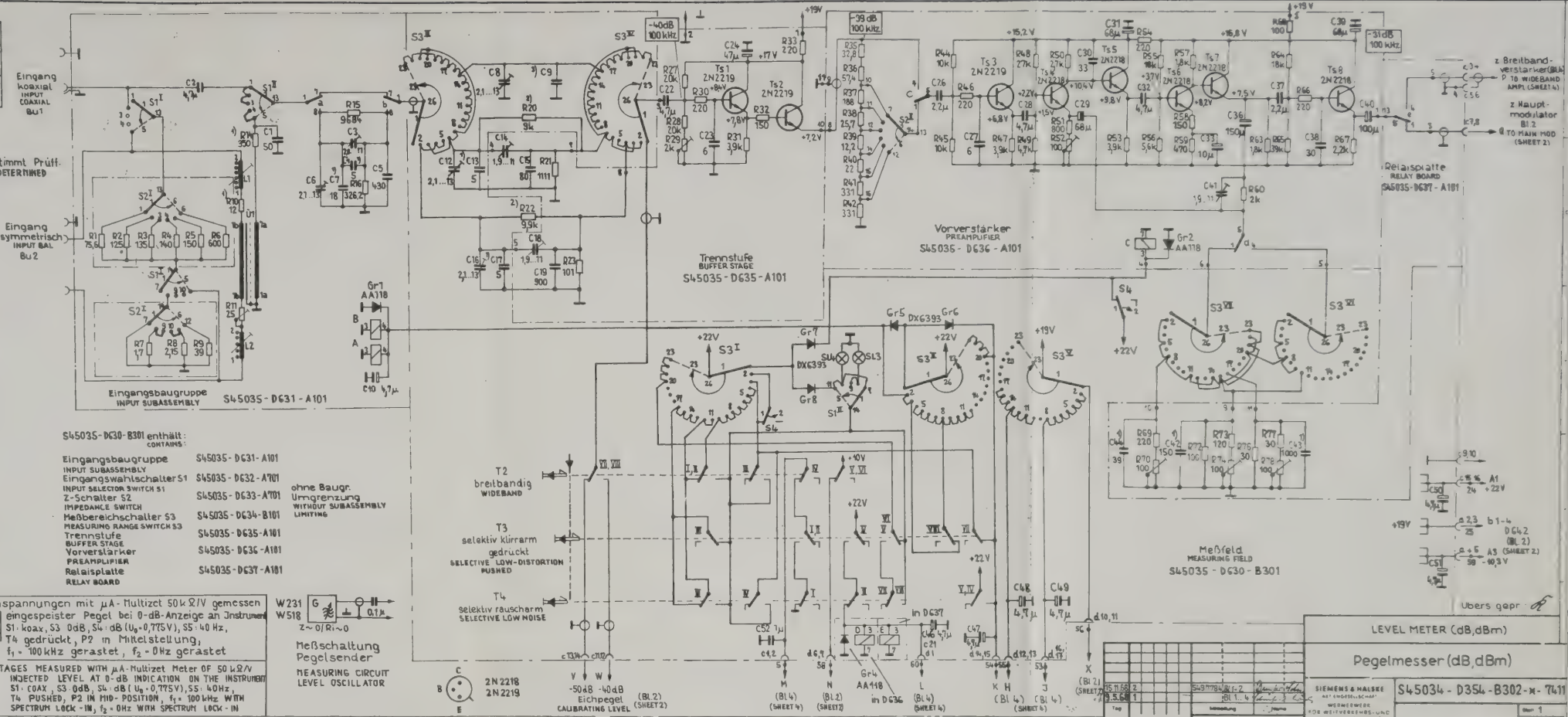
Druckkaste PUSH BUTTON T2, S4	T2 breit gedrückt WIDEBAND PUSHED	T3 sel. klirrmarm gedrückt T3 SELECT LOW-DISTORTION PUSHED	T4 sel. rauscharm gedrückt T4 SELECT LOW-NOISE PUSHED		
Schalter S4 SWITCH S4	dB	dBm	dB	dBm	dB
Eingang INPUT	sym. BAL	koax. COAX	sym. BAL	koax. COAX	sym. BAL
Stellung POS.	Meßbereichsschalter S3 MEASURING RANGE SWITCH S3				
1	+	+	+	+	+
2	+20	+	+20	+	+20
3	+10	+	+10	+	+10
4	+20	+	+20	+	+20
5	+10	+	+10	+	+10
6	0	+	0	+	0
7	-10	+	-10	+	-10
8	-20	+	-20	+	-20
9	-30	+	-30	+	-30
10	-40	+	-40	+	-40
11	-50	+	-50	+	-50
12	-60	+	-60	+	-60
13	-70	+	-70	+	-70
14	-80	+	-80	+	-80
15	-90	+	-90	+	-90
16	-100	+	-100	+	-100
17	-110	+	-110	+	-110
18	-120	+	-120	+	-120
19	-130	+	-130	+	-130
20	-140	+	-140	+	-140
21	-150	+	-150	+	-150
22	-160	+	-160	+	-160
23	-170	+	-170	+	-170

Gleichspannungen mit  $\mu\text{A}$ -Multizet 50 k $\Omega$ /V gemessen  
eingespeister Pegel bei 0-dB-Anzeige an Instrument  
S1: koax., S3: dB, S4: dB ( $U_0 = 0,775\text{ V}$ ), S5: 40 Hz,  
T4 gedrückt, P2 in Mittelstellung,  $f_1 = 100\text{ kHz}$  gerastet,  $f_2 = 0\text{ Hz}$  gerastet

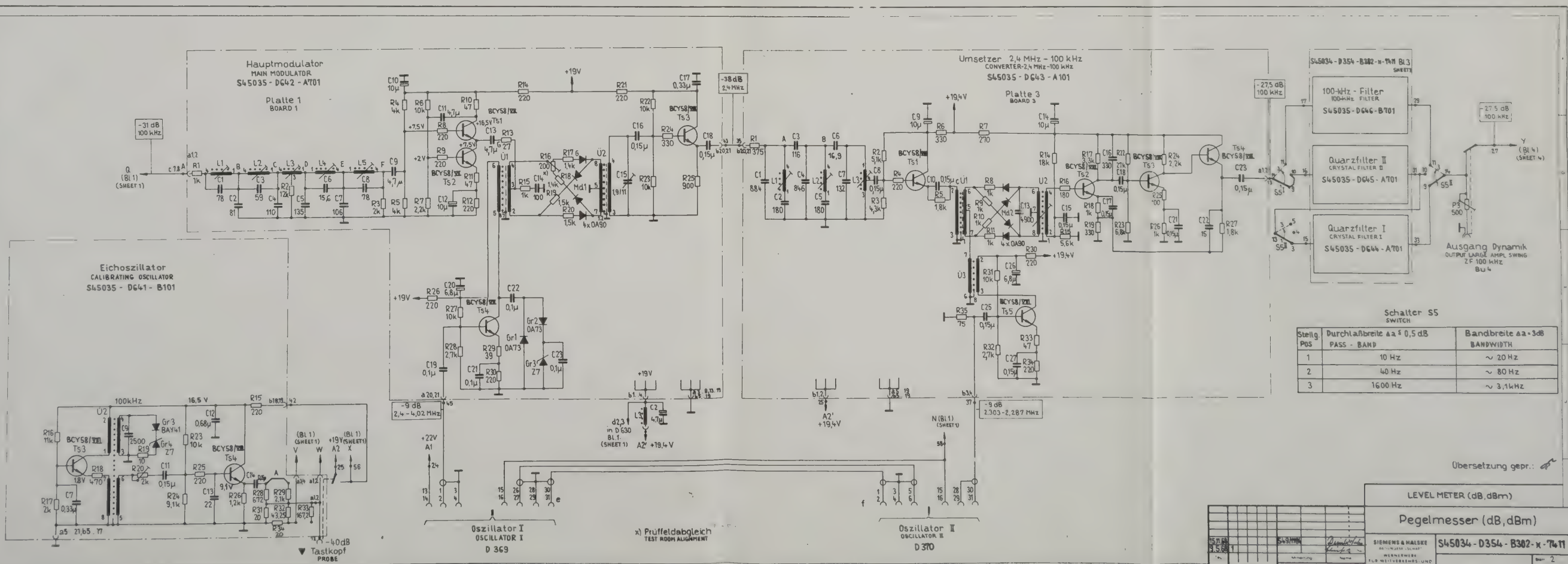
DC VOLTAGES MEASURED WITH  $\mu\text{A}$ -Multizet Meter OF 50 k $\Omega$ /V  
INJECTED LEVEL AT 0-dB INDICATION ON THE INSTRUMENT  
S1: COAX., S3: dB, S4: dB ( $U_0 = 0,775\text{ V}$ ), S5: 40 Hz,  
T4 PUSHED, P2 IN MID-POSITION,  $f_1 = 100\text{ kHz}$  WITH  
SPECTRUM LOCK-IN,  $f_2 = 0\text{ Hz}$  WITH SPECTRUM LOCK-IN

ohne Baugr.  
Umgrenzung  
WITHOUT SUBASSEMBLY  
LIMITING

Meßschaltung  
Pegelsender  
MEASURING CIRCUIT  
LEVEL OSCILLATOR



LEVEL METER (dB, dBm)  
Pegelmesser (dB, dBm)  
S45034 - D354 - B302 - x - 7411



LEVEL METER (dB, dBm)  
Pegelmesser (dB, dBm)  
S45034 - D354 - B302 - x - 7411

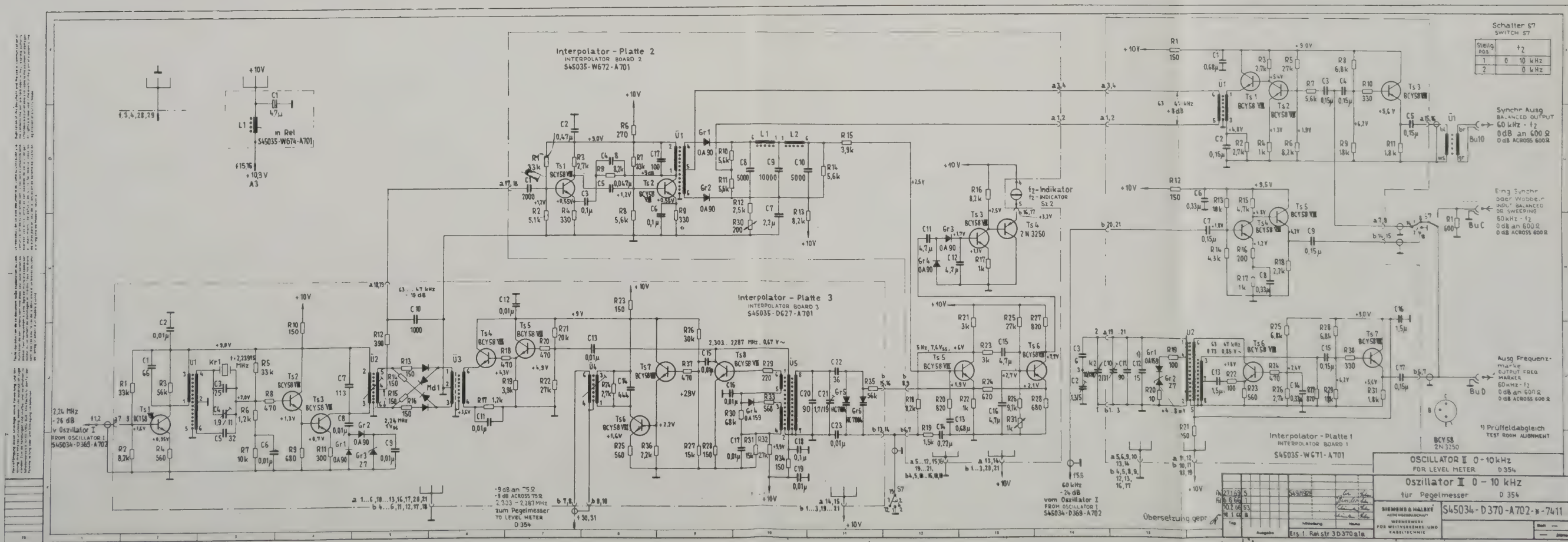
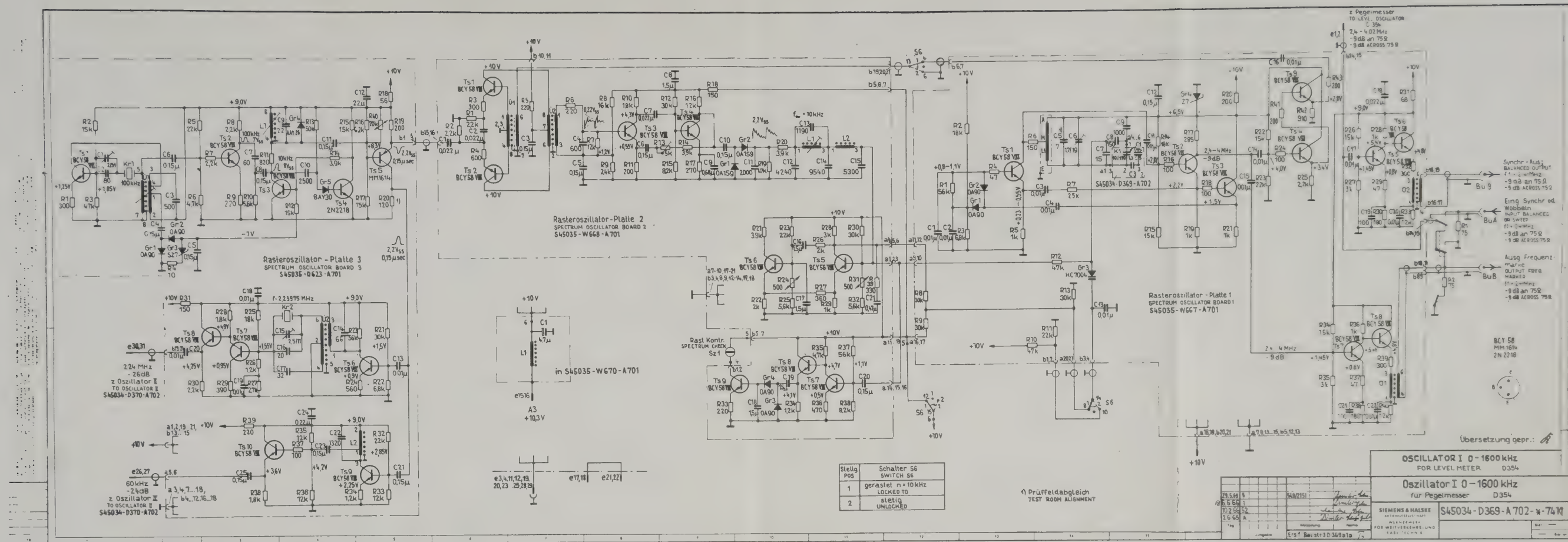






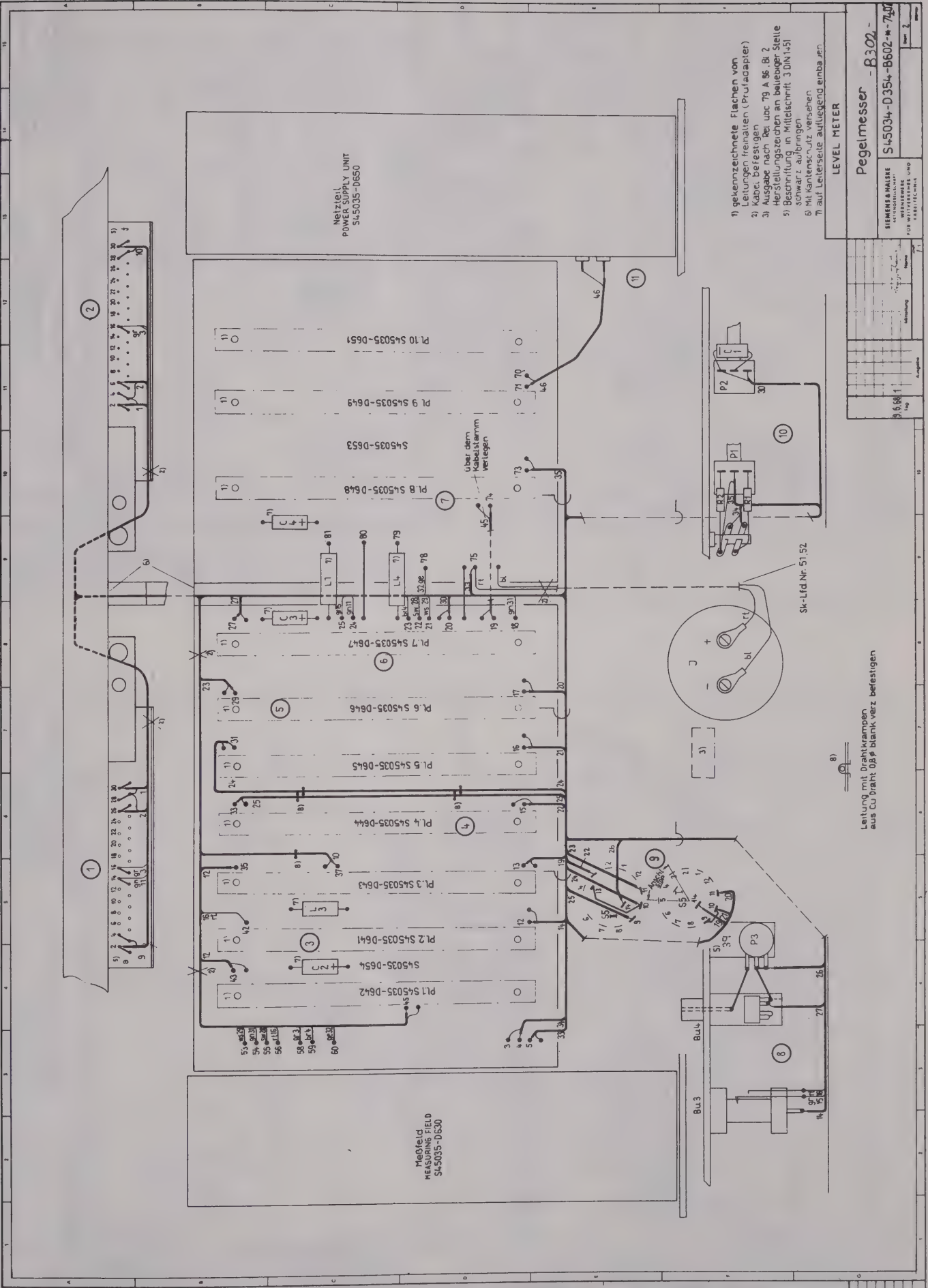


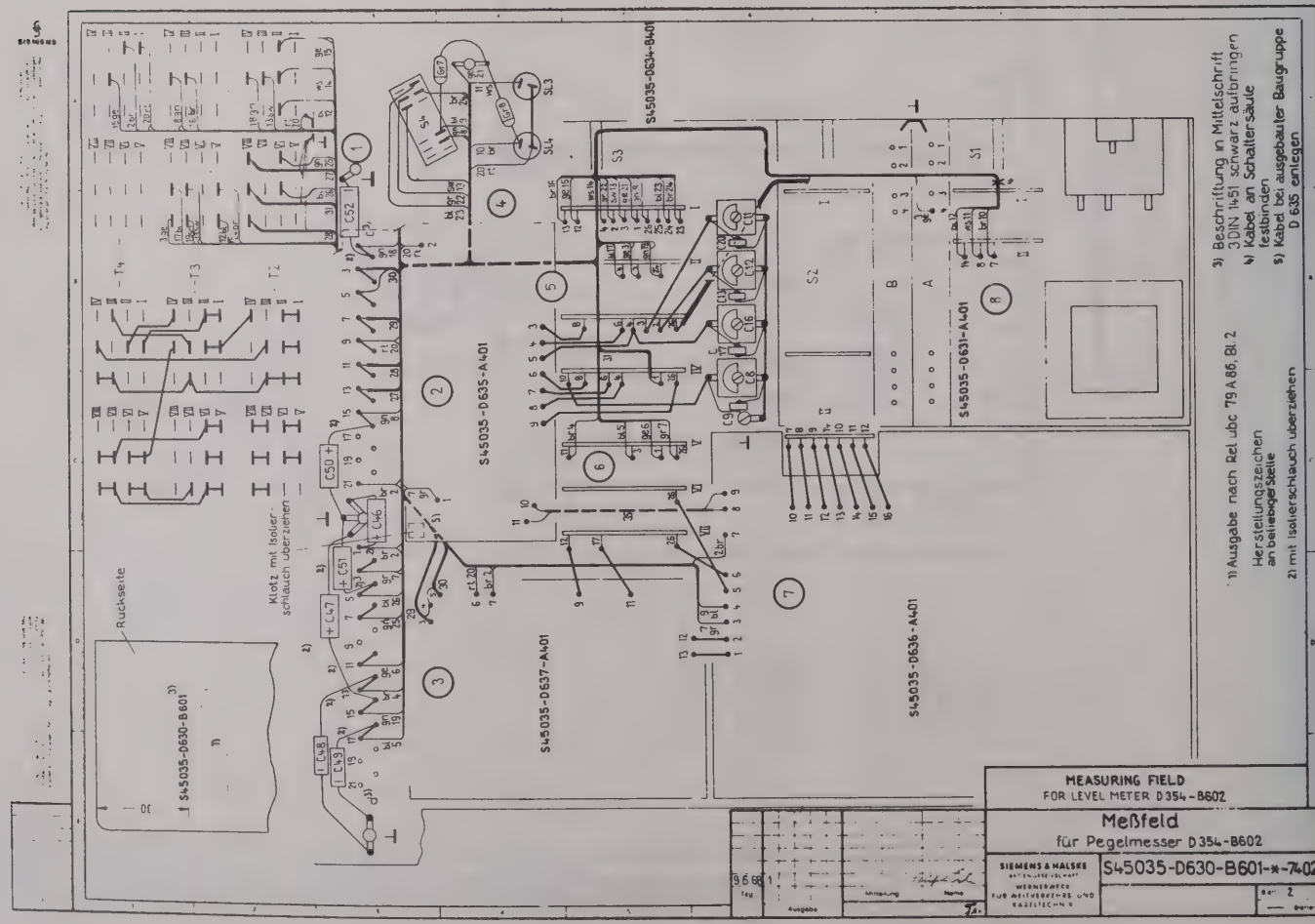
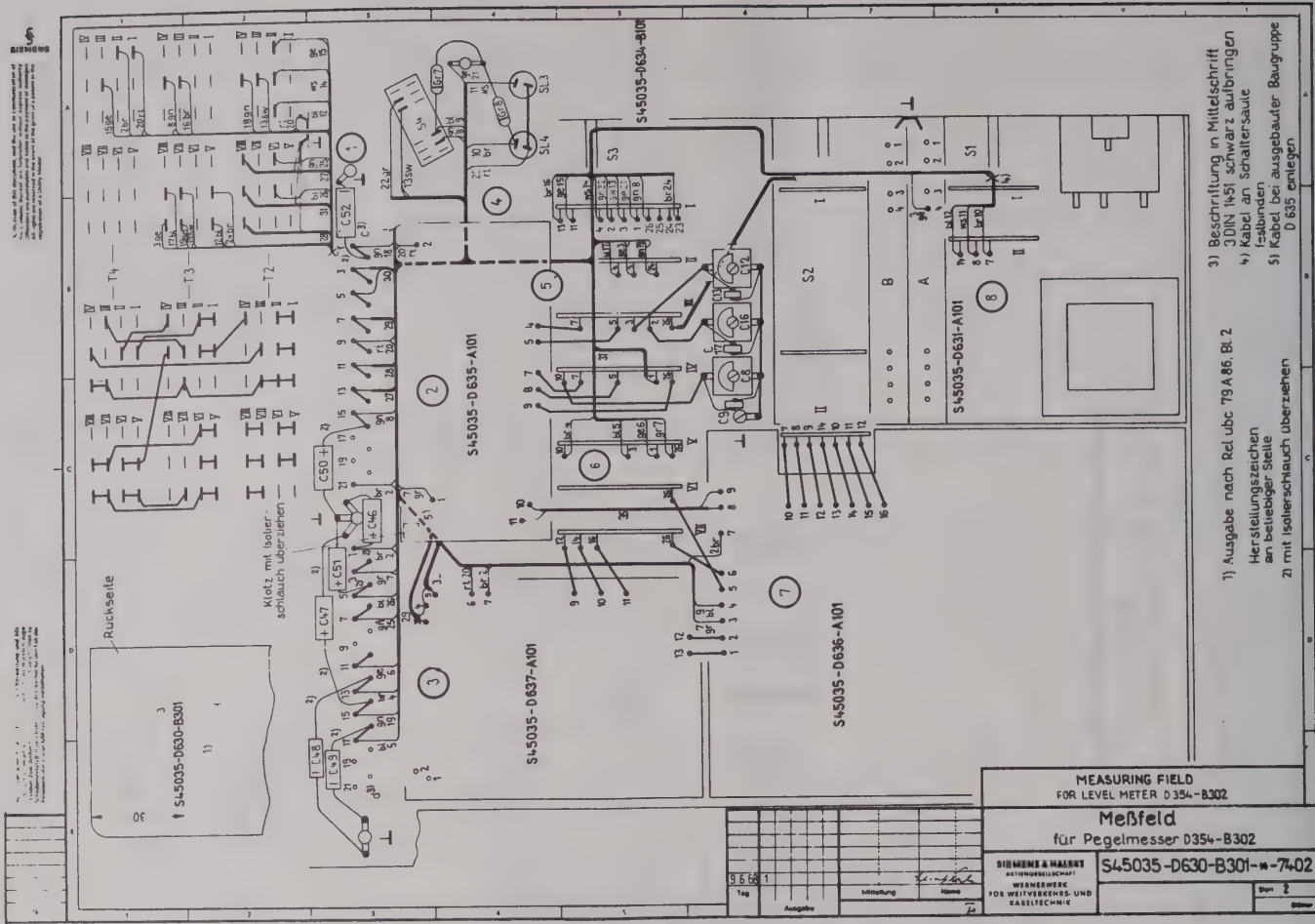






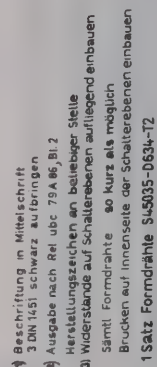












**LEVEL RANGE SWITCH S3**  
D 630-B301 FOR LEVEL METER D354-B302

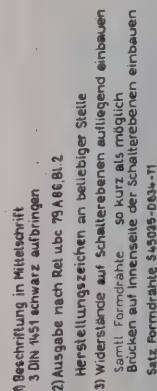
**Meßbereichschalter S3**  
D 630-B301 für Pegelmessr D354-B302

**SIEMENS & HALSKE**  
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT  
WERNERWERK  
FÜR WEITVERKEHRS- UND  
KABELTECHNIK

S45035-D634-B101-\* -7402

151168	2	54917784	<i>John Doe</i>
9668	1		<i>Sample Name</i>
Tag		Mitteilung	Name

Blatt	...
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LEVEL RANGE SWITCH S3  
IN D 630-B601 FOR LEVEL METER D354-B602

### Meßbereichschalter S3

**SIEMENS & HALSKE**  
AKTIEGESSELLSCHAFT  
WERBERWERK  
FÜR WEITVERKEHR UND

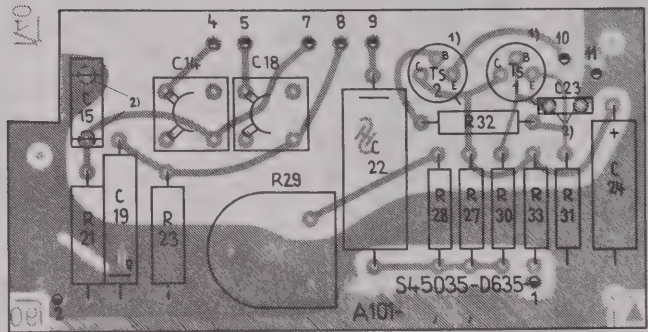
S45035-D634-B401\*-740

15.11.68	2	549/1784	Foto.	
9.6.68	1		Sampe	
Tag		Mittelung	Name	

0401 2000 000

 Lötstift Sk-Lfd.Nr.69  
 Einbaulage beachten


- 1) Sk-Lfd.Nr.65
- 2) Isolierperle Sk-Lfd.Nr.61



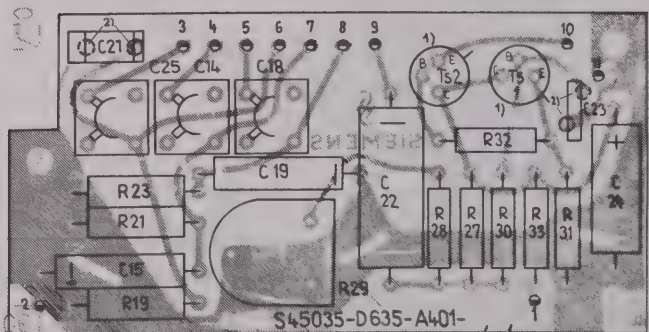
S45035-D635-U2

8.668	3	548/2438	
20.767	2	547/1897	
22.266	1		
16.264	C		
31.166	B		
13.765	A		
Tag		Mitteilung	Name
Ausgabe		Erst f. Rel.m 35 D635a7a7a	

BUFFER STAGE FOR LEVEL METER D 354	
Trennstufe für Pegelmesser D 354	
SIEMENS & HALSKE AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT WERNERWERK FÜR WEITVERKEHRS- UND KABELTECHNIK	
S45035-D635-A101-N-7402	
Best.	Repar.

 Lötstift Sk-Lfd.Nr.69  
 Einbaulage beachten

- 1) Sk-Lfd.Nr.65
- 2) Isolierperle Sk-Lfd.Nr.61

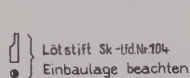


S45035-D635-U1

8.668	4	548/2438	
20.767	3	547/1897	
22.266	2	546/3358	
16.264	1		
22.266	1		
2.266	B		
Tag		Mitteilung	Name
Ausgabe		Erst f. Rel.m 35 D635a7a7a	

BUFFER STAGE FOR LEVEL METER D 354	
Trennstufe für Pegelmesser D 354	
SIEMENS & HALSKE AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT WERNERWERK FÜR WEITVERKEHRS- UND KABELTECHNIK	
S45035-D635-A101-N-7402	
Best.	Repar.





2) Sk - lfd.Nr. 102

9.6.68	3			548/2430	4.6.68
10.7.67	2			547/1897	11.6.68
21.6.66	2			546/3168	1.6.68
22.2.68	1				11.6.68
18.1.66	B				1.6.68
13.7.65	A				1.6.68
Tag				Mitteilung	Name
		Ausgabe			

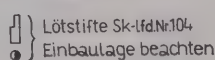
**PREAMPLIFIER**  
FOR LEVEL METER **D354**

**Vorverstärker**  
für Pegelmesser D 354

**SIEMENS & HALSKE**  
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT  
WERNERWERK  
FÜR WEITVERKEHRS- UND  
KABELTECHNIK

S45035-D636-A101-\* -7402

Blank



2) Sk-lfd.Nr.102

[illegible]

Messung	Name
Ers. f. Relms 350636a1a	
Juni 22. 68	

PREAMPLIFIER  
FOR LEVEL METER D354

**Vorverstärker**  
für Pegelmesser D 354

**SIEMENS & HALSKE**  
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT  
WERKWERK  
FÜR WEITVERKLEHR- UND  
KABELTECHNIK

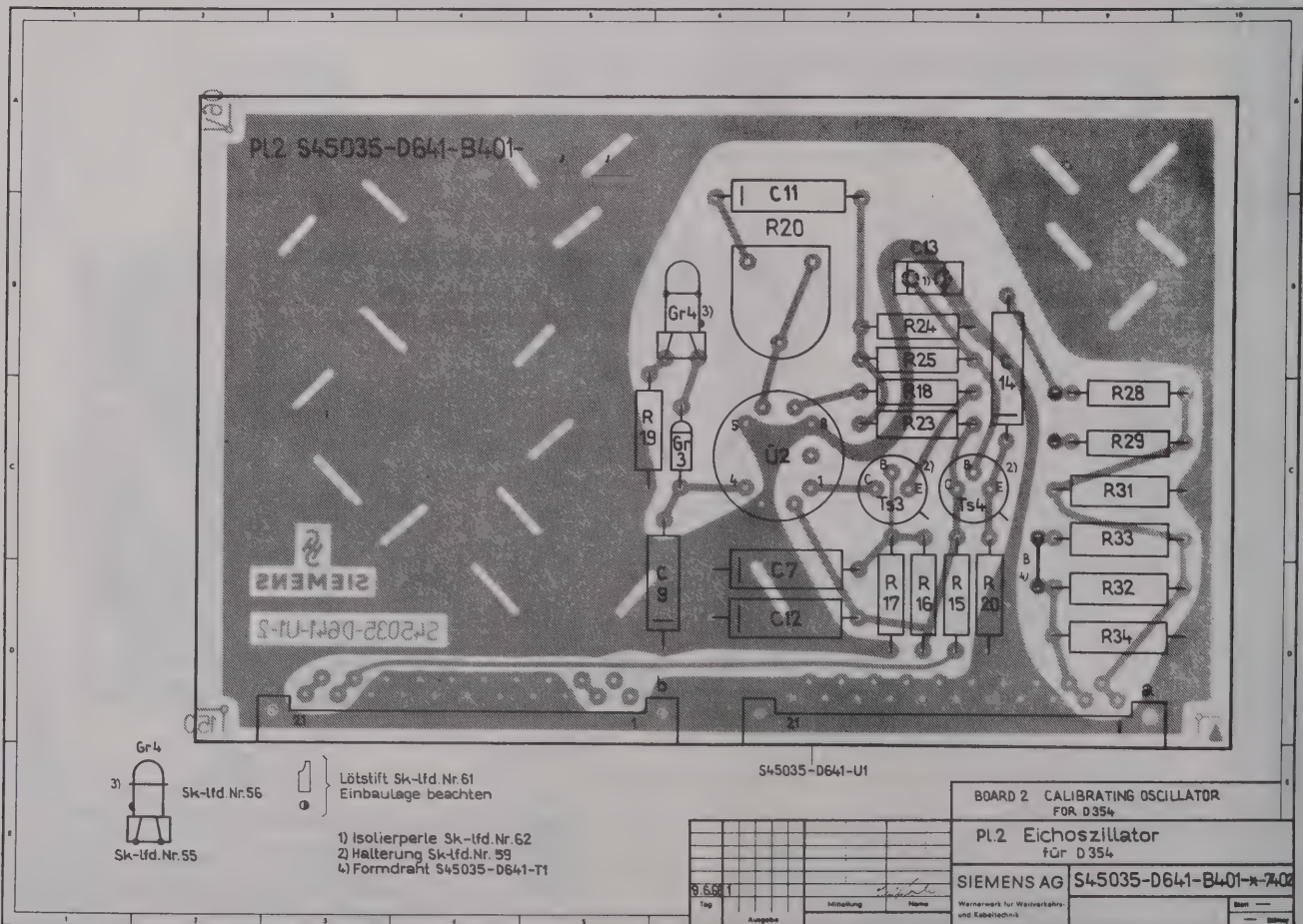
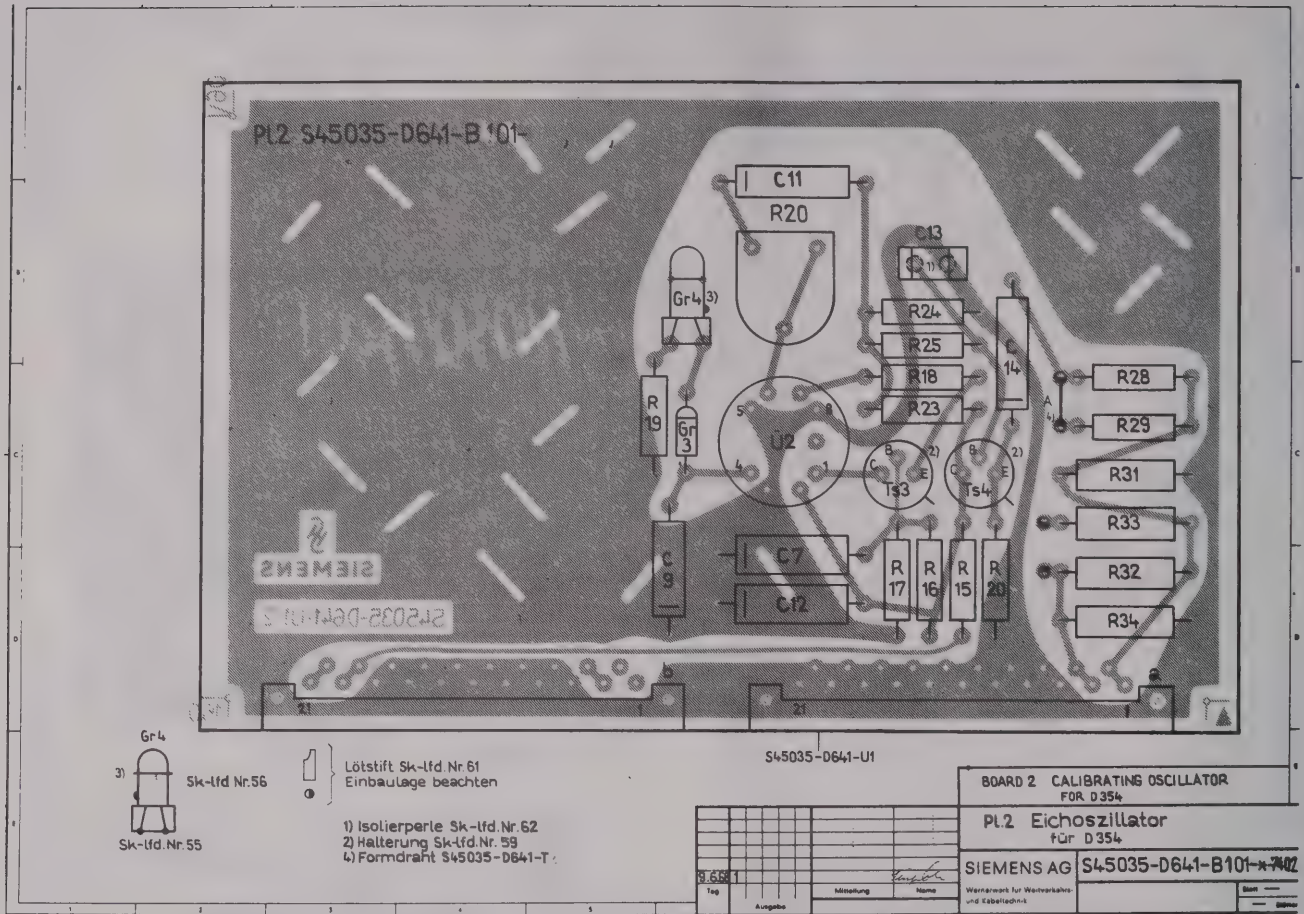
S45035-D636-A401\*-7402

Start	10:00
End	11:00

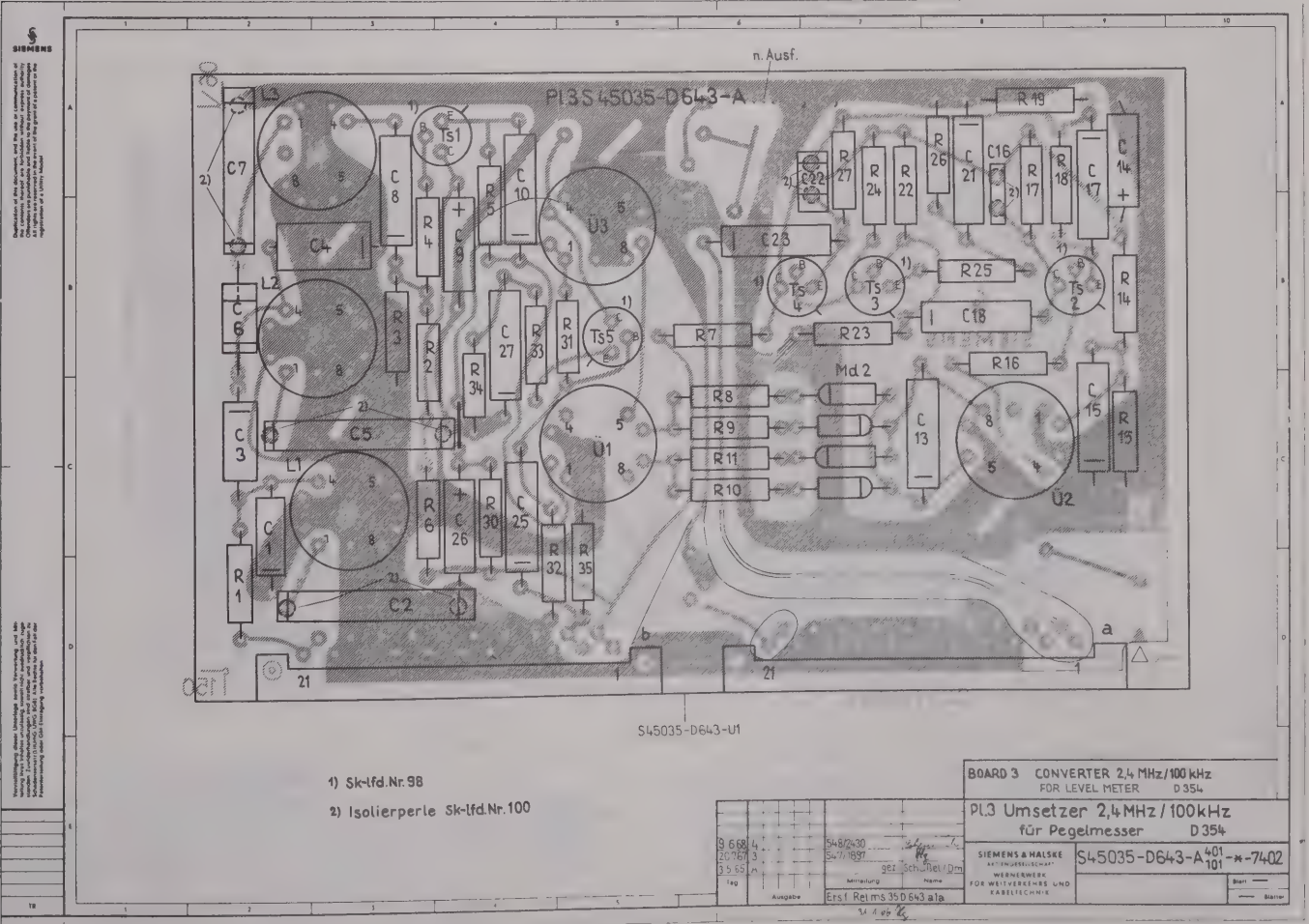
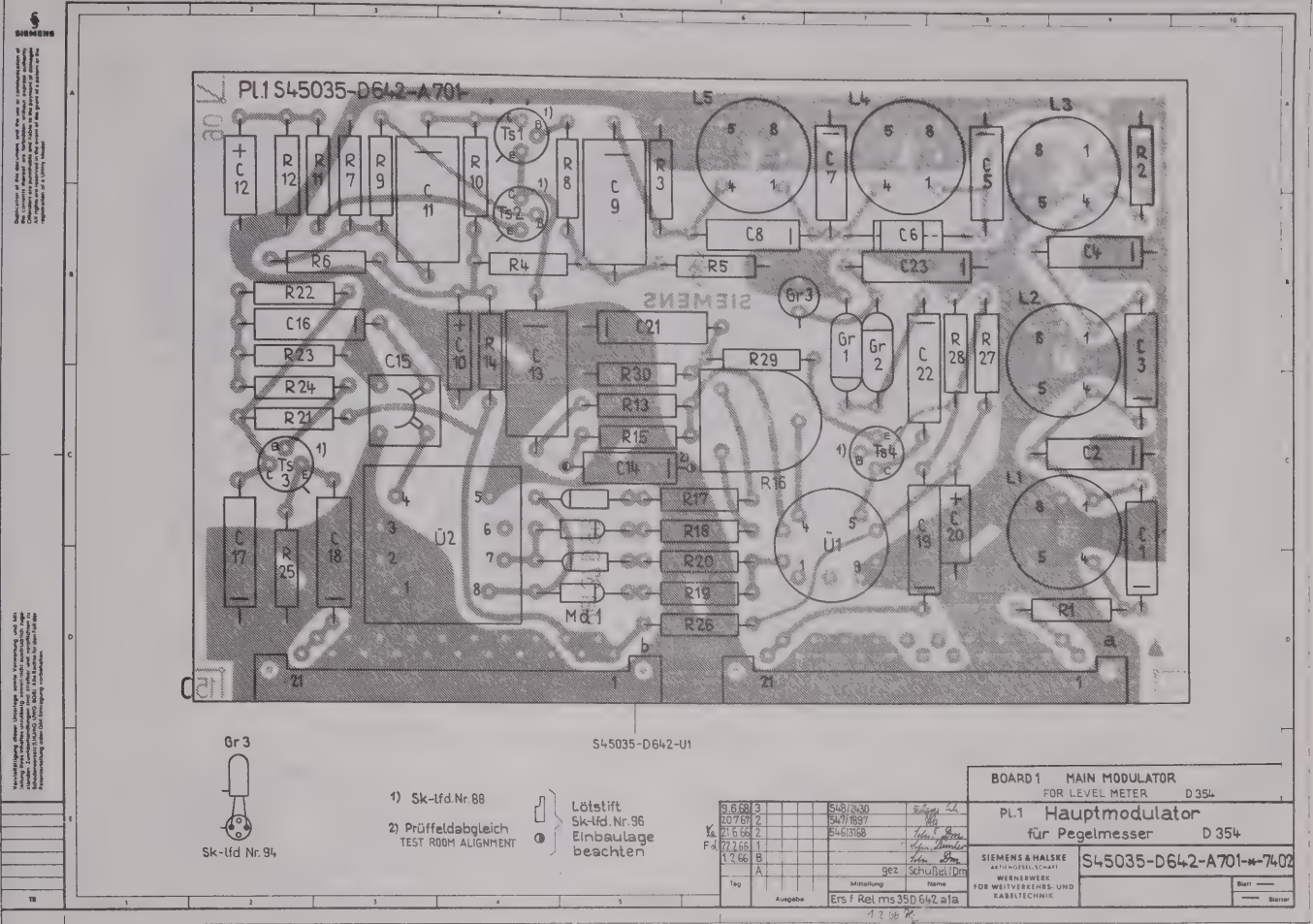


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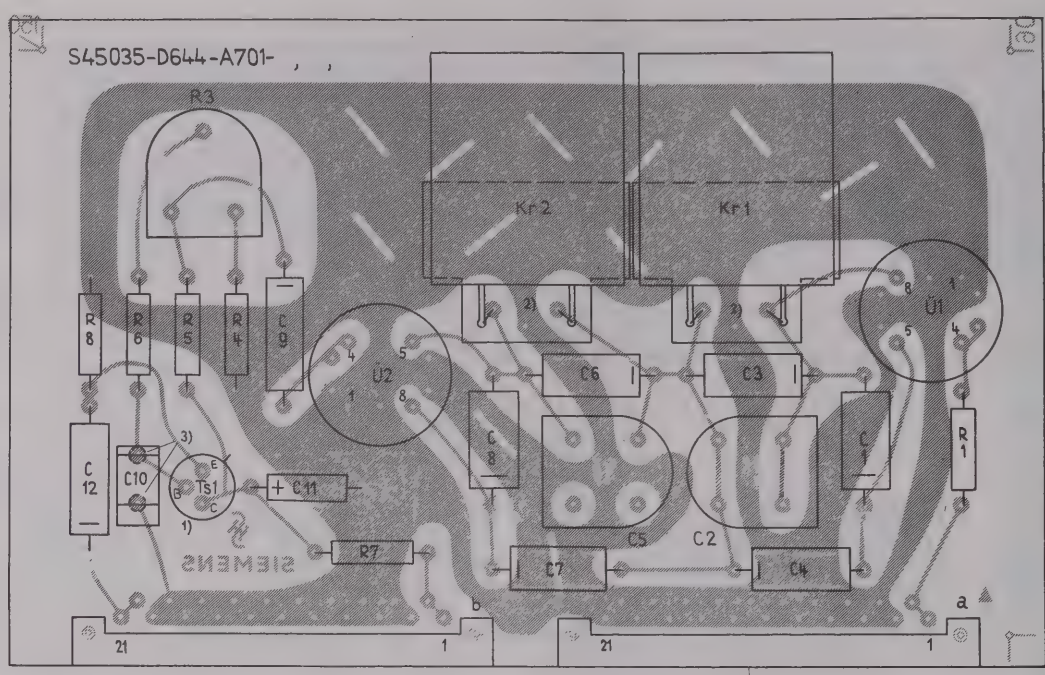












S45035-D 644-U1

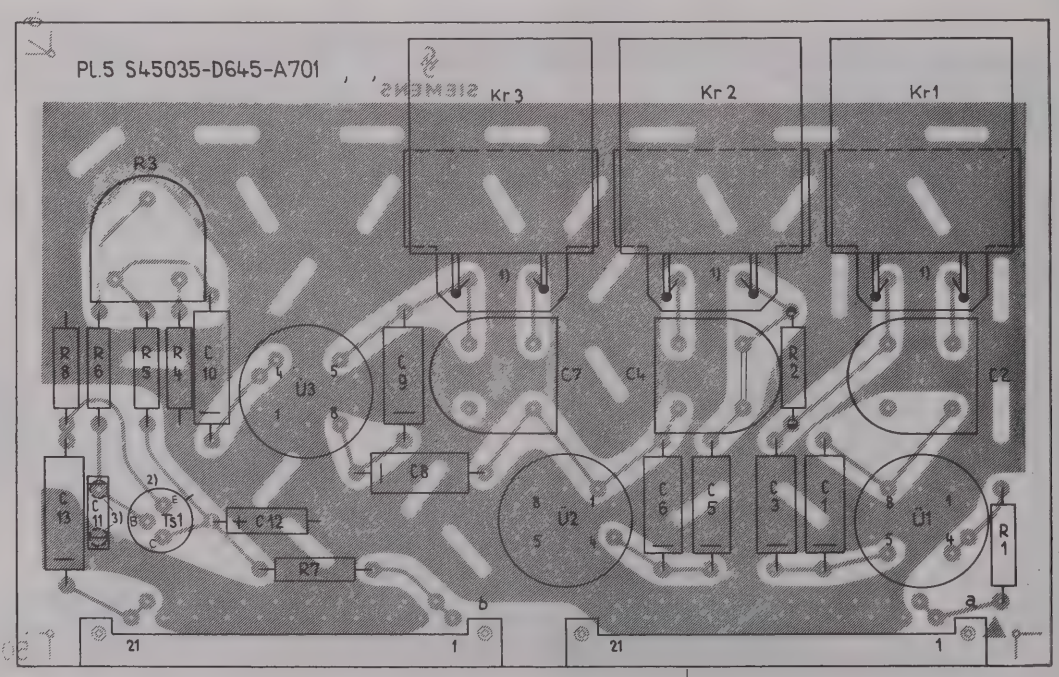


- 2) Anschlußdrähte der Fassung, der Skizze entsprechend ausformen  
Sk-lfd.Nr.54

- 3) Isolierperle Sk-lfd Nr. 68

9.6.68	2			548/2430	Shops v
20.7.67				54.7/1897	Re
22.2.66	1				Shops. Gm
31.1.66	B				Shops. Gm
3.5.65	A				Shops. Gm
Tag				Mitteilung	Name
				Ausgabe	
				Err. f. Reims 350644	aid.


BOARD 4 CRYSTAL FILTER I FOR LEVEL METER D354	
PL 4 Quarz-Filter I für Pegelmesser D354	
SIEMENS & HALSKE ARTINGESSLSCHAFT WERNERWERK FÜR WEITVERKEHRS- UND KABELTECHNIK	S45035-D644-A701-x-7402 Name _____ Stempel _____



S45035-D645-U1



- 1) Anschlußdrähte der Fassung  
der Skizze entsprechend  
ausformen Sk-lfd Nr 54

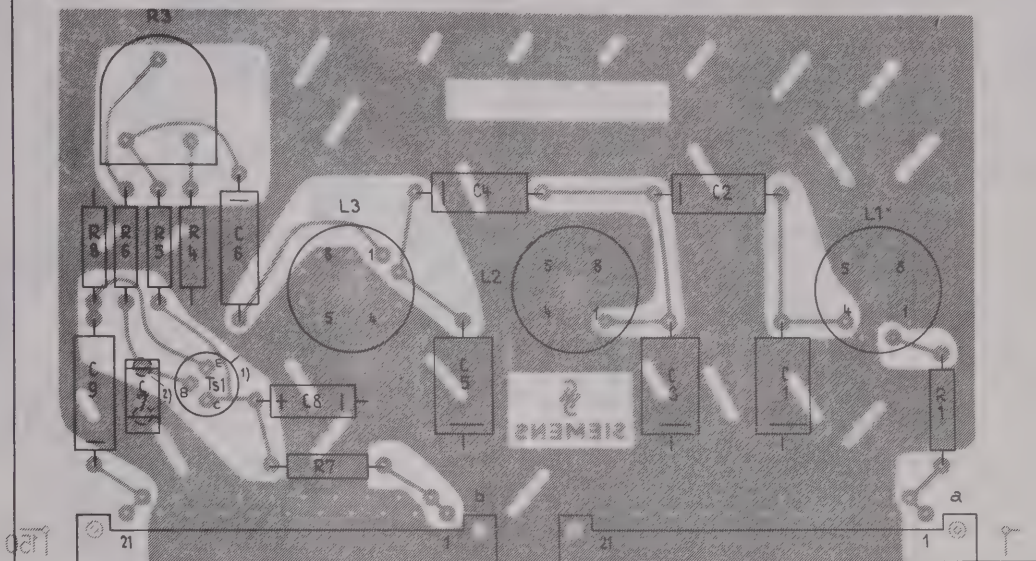
- 2) Sk-lfd Nr 58
- 3) Isolierperle Sk-lfd Nr.68
-  } Lötstift Sk-lfd Nr.69  
Einbaulage beachten

9	68	3				548/2430	Liquid 2L
20	76	2				547/1887	" "
21	66	2				276-168	" " 2m
22	66	1					" " 2m
31	66	B				Liquid 2L	" " 2m
35	65	A				Liquid 2L	" " 2m
						Mittlung	Name
Tag						Ausgabe	
						Ers f. Relms 350645ala,	

BOARD 5		CRYSTAL FILTER II FOR LEVEL METER	D354
PL 5		Quarz - Filter II für Pegelmesser	D354
SIEMENS & HALSKE AUFHANGGERÄTEFABRIK NERNBERG FÜR WEITVERBRECH- UND KABELTECHNIK		S45035-D645-A701*-7402	Start _____ Ende _____



PL 6 S45035-D646-B701-



S45035-D646-U1

- 1) Sk-lfd Nr. 45
- 2) Isolierperle Sk-lfd Nr. 51

BOARD 6 100-kHz-FILTER  
FOR LEVEL METER D 354

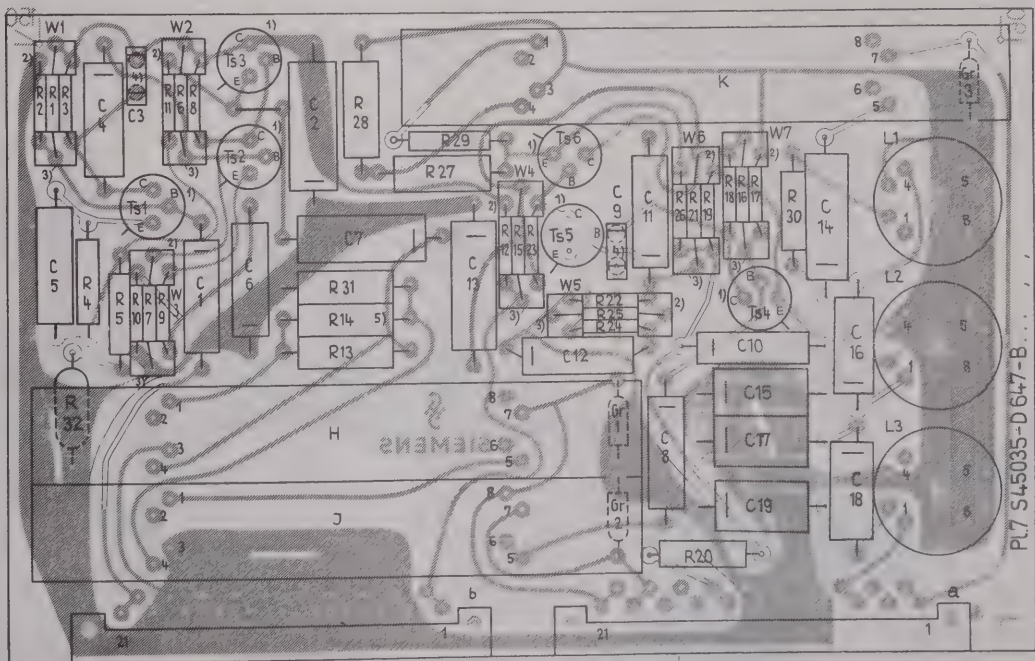
PL 6 100-kHz-Filter  
für Pegelmesser D 354

S45035-D 646-B701-n-7402

SIEMENS & HALSKE  
ARTINGSGESellschaft  
WERKWERK  
FÜR WEITERVERARBEITUNG  
UND  
KABELTECHNIK

Blatt 1  
Bilder

Leg.	Angabe	Mittelung	Name
9.6.68	1		



PL 7 S45035-D647-B...

S45035-D647-U1

- 3) Einfädelseite

W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6	W7
R3	R8	R9	R23	R24	R19	R7
R2	R11	R10	R12	R22	R26	R18
R1	R6	R7	R15	R25	R21	R16

- 2) Sk-lfd Nr. 99

- 1) Sk-lfd Nr. 91
- 4) Isolierperle Sk-lfd Nr. 96
- 5) mit Isolierschlauch überziehen

BOARD 7 100-kHz-PREAMPLIFIER  
FOR LEVEL METER D 354

PL 7 100-kHz-Verstärker  
für Pegelmesser D 354

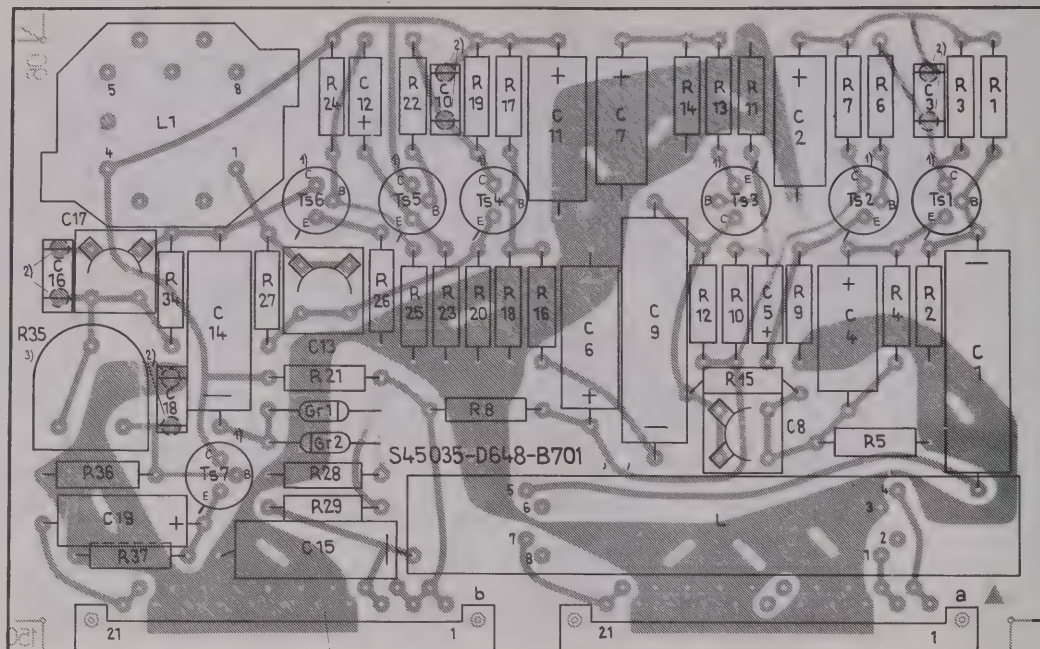
S45035-D647-B 401 101-n-7402

SIEMENS & HALSKE  
ARTINGSGESellschaft  
WERKWERK  
FÜR WEITERVERARBEITUNG  
UND  
KABELTECHNIK

Blatt 1  
Bilder

Leg.	Angabe	Mittelung	Name
9.6.68	1		





- 1) Sk.-lfd.Nr. 89
- 2) Sk.-lfd.Nr. 94
- 3) Sk.-lfd.Nr. 51

S45035-D648-U1

BOARD 8 WIDEBAND AMPLIFIER  
FOR LEVEL METER D 354

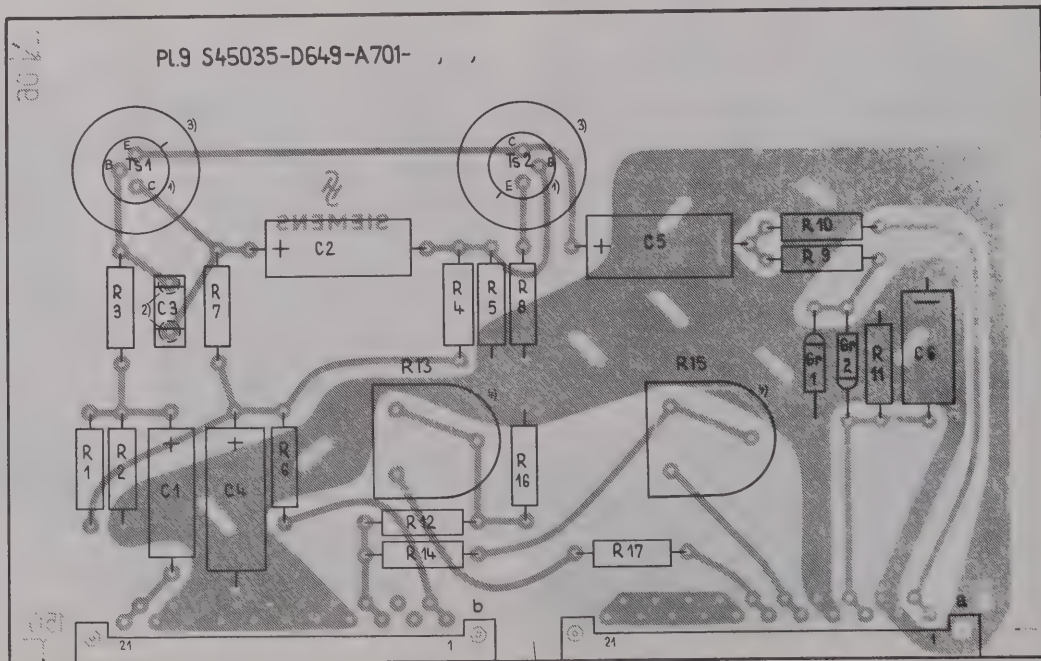
Pl.8 Breitbandverstärker  
für Pegelmesser D354

**SIEMENS & HALSKE**  
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT  
WERNERWERK  
FÜR WEITVERKEHRS- UND

S45035-D648-B701-n-7402

[illegible]

PL9 S45035-D649-A701-



- 1) Sk.-lfd.Nr. 45
- 2) Sk.-lfd.Nr. 63
- 3) Sk.-lfd.Nr. 59
- 4) Sk.-lfd.Nr. 30

S45035-D649-U1

BOARD 9 POWER AMPLIFIER AND DEMODULATOR  
FOR LEVEL METER D 354

Leistungsverstärker u. Demodulator
PL9 für Pegelmesser D354

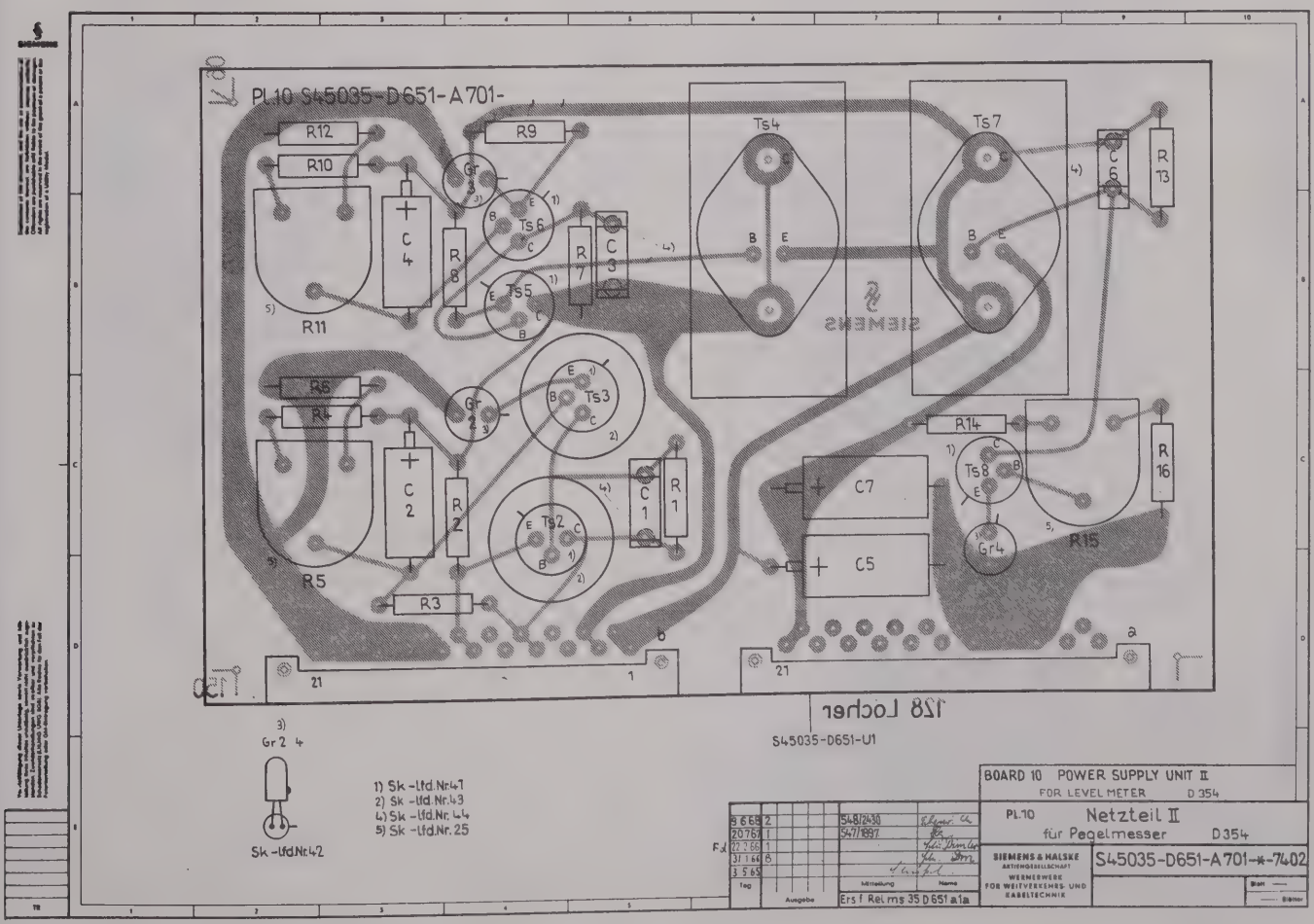
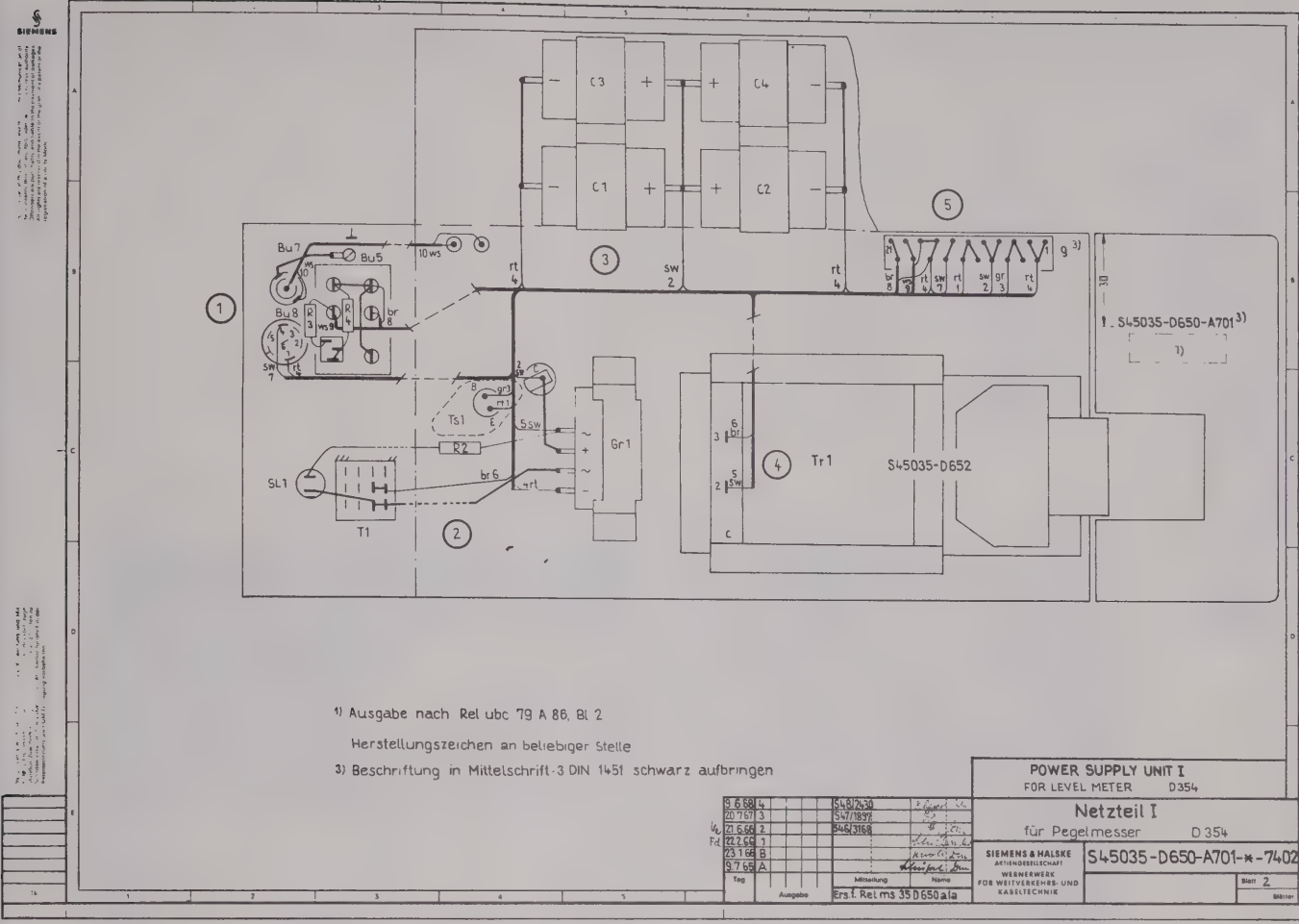
**SIEMENS & HALSKE**  
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT  
WERNERWERK  
FÜR WEITVERKEHRS UND  
KABELTECHNIK

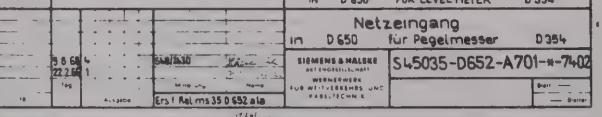
S45035-D649-A701-\* -7402

9.6.68	2			548/2430	Ernst R.
20.7.67	1			547/1897	Ernst R.
22.7.68	1				Ernst R.
31.6.68	B				Ernst R.
3.5.69	A				Ernst R.
Tag				Mittelung	Name
				Ausgabe	
					Erst f. Reims 350.649 ala

107 394.66

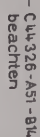












lötstift auf der  
Leiterseite SMD-M6  
Einbaurichtung beachten

- 1) Beschriftung in Mittelschrift 3 DIN 1451 schwarz aufbringen  
Herstellungszeichen an beliebiger Stelle
- 2) Vor der Schwallötung abdecken

S45035-D654-U2

PRINTED - CIRCUIT BOARD  
FOR LEVEL METER D 354

**Verdrahtungsleiterplatte I**  
für Pegelmesser D 354

S45035-D654-B701-\*-7402

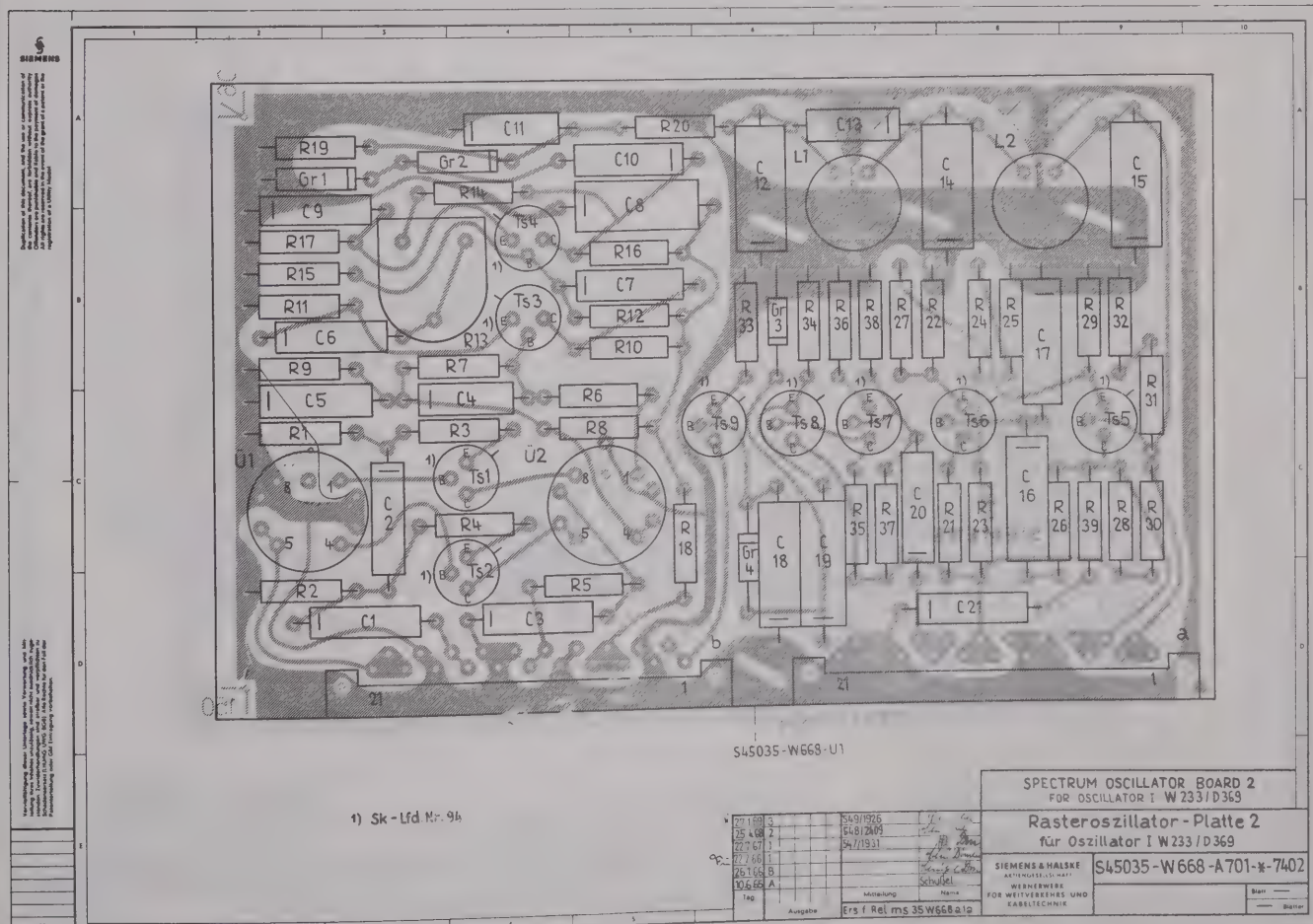
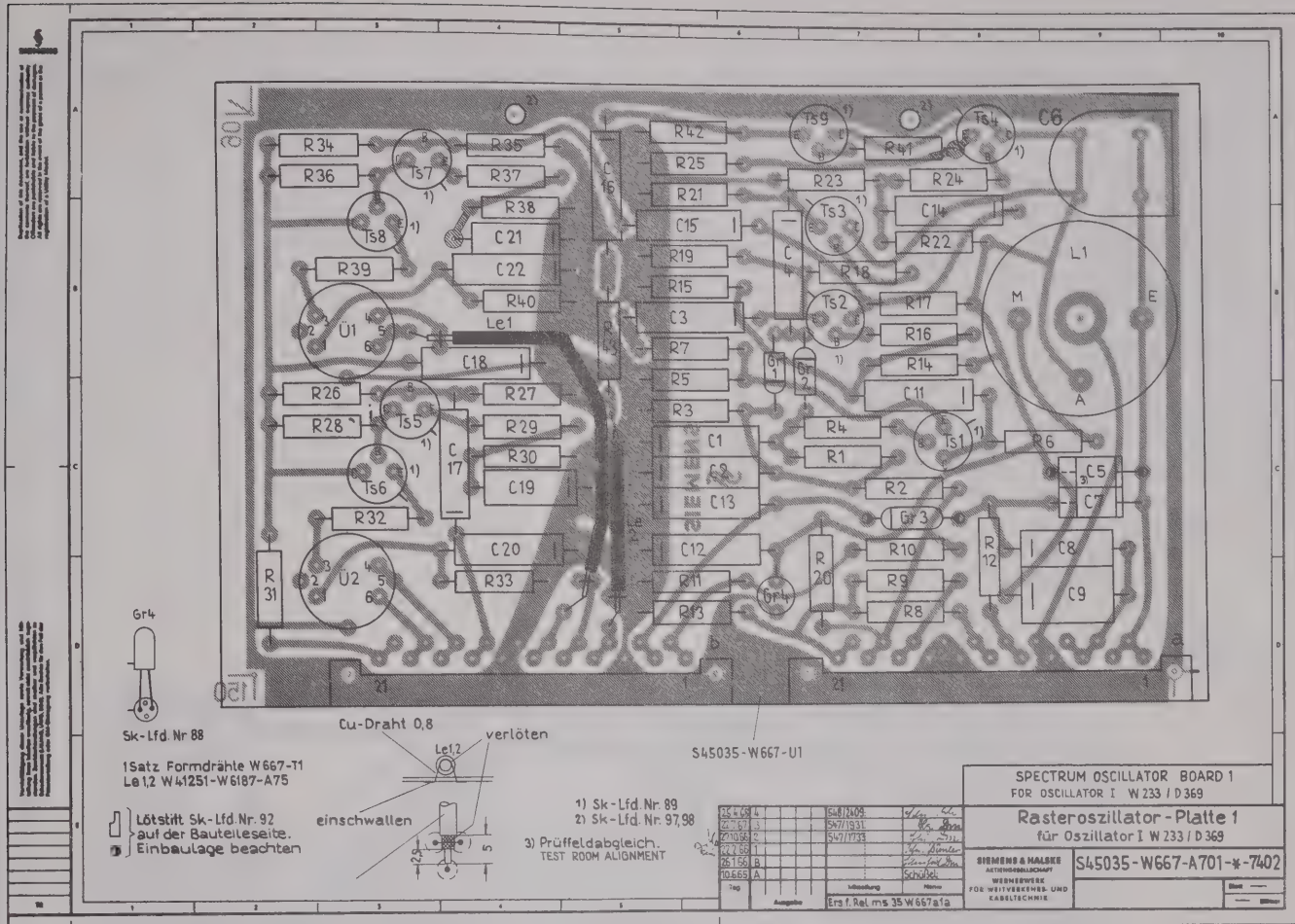
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S45034-D369-A702-x-7402

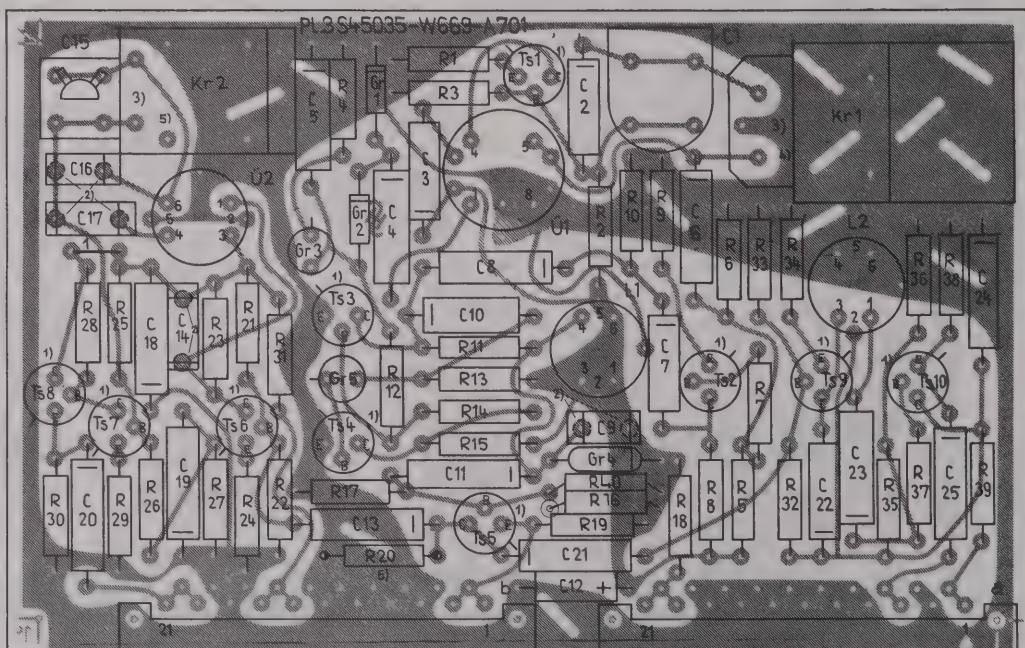
S45034-D370-A702-n-7402



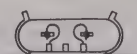








Sk - Lfd. Nr. 115



- 3) Anschlußdrähte der Fassung, der Skizze entsprechend ausformen
- 4) Sk - Lfd. Nr. 112
- 5) Sk - Lfd. Nr. 113

- 1) Sk - Lfd. Nr. 116
- 2) Isolierperle Sk Lfd. Nr. 122
- 3) Lötstift Sk Lfd. Nr. 122
- 4) Einbaulage beachten
- 5) Prüffeldabgleich

S45035-W669-U1

SPECTRUM OSCILLATOR BOARD 3  
FOR OSCILLATOR 1 W 233 / D 369

Rasteroszillator - Platte 3  
für Oszillator I W 233 / D 369

SIEMENS & HALSKER  
FABRIK  
FÜR TELEGRAPHEN- UND  
SIGNALTECHNIK

S45035-W669-A701-x-7402

28.5.64	4	540/2151	
22.7.67	1		
10.6.68	A		
Tag			
Abgelesen			
Ers f Rel ma 35 W 669 a1a			



Lötstift Sk - lld.Nr.18 auf der Leiterseite  
Einbaulage beachten

Ausgabe von sk.str.ms

1 Satz Formdrähte S45035-W670-T1:  
Le1...Le12 W41251-W6187-A75

Cu - Draht 0,5  
verlötet



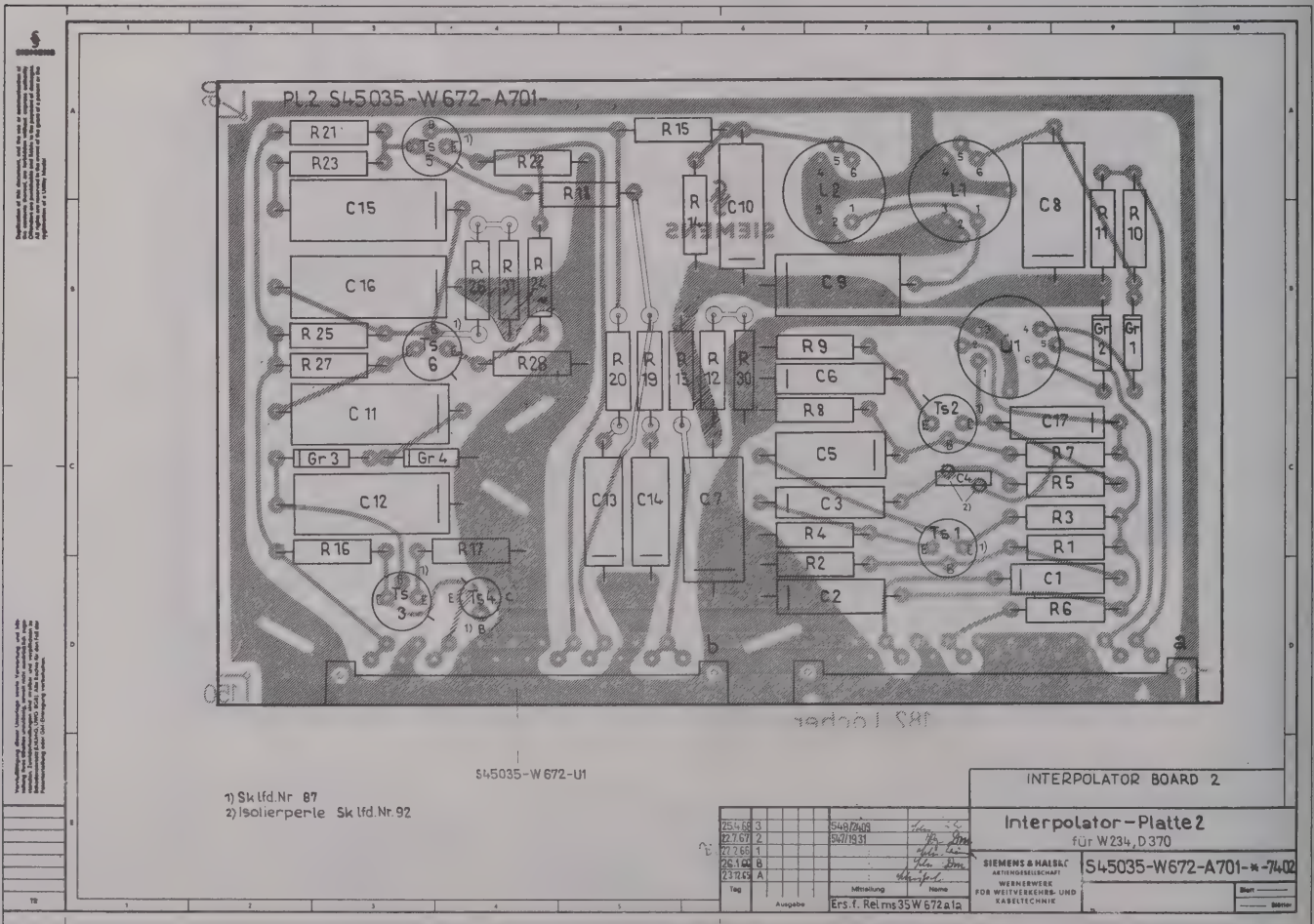
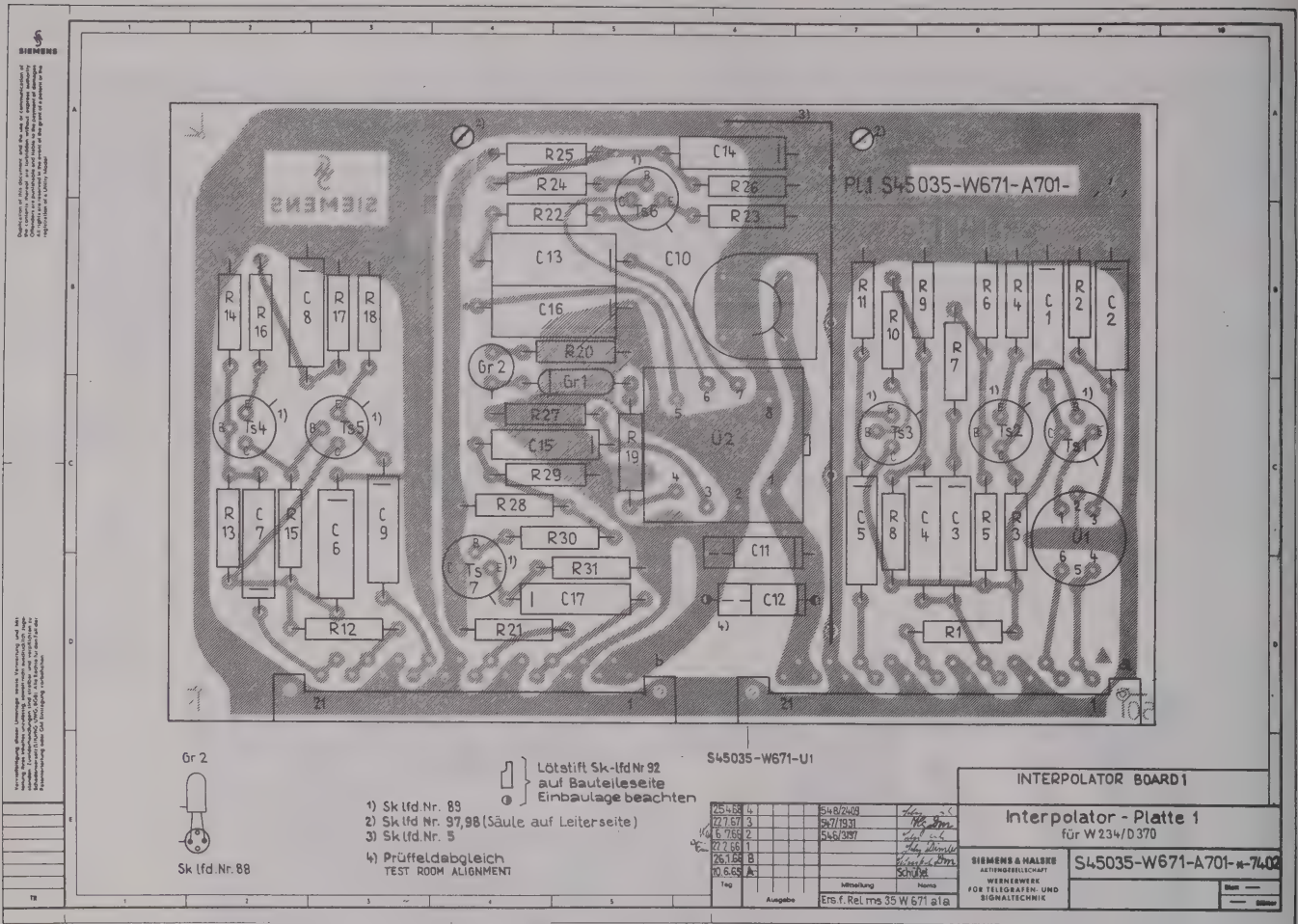
freie Leitungsenden der Le4-11  
mit Schrumpfschlauch überziehen

2) Beschriftung in Mittelschrift 3 DIN 1451  
schwarz aufbringen  
Herstellungszeichen an beliebiger Stelle

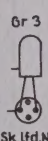
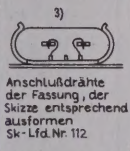
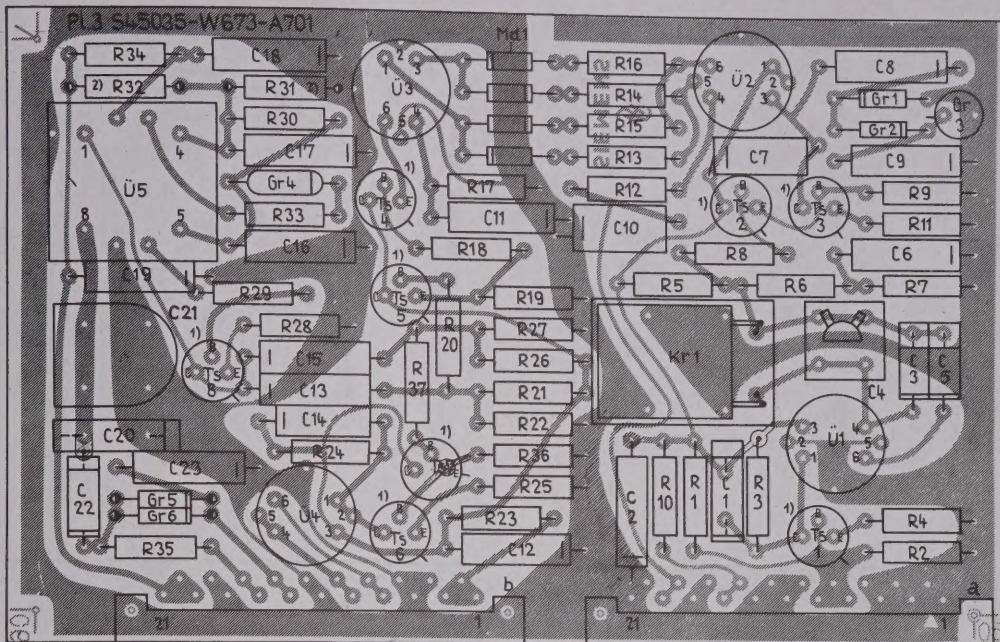
S45035-W670-U1

255-66	540/2048	PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD FOR OSCILLATOR I W 233/ D 369
3	727/171	
4	727/171	
5	727/171	
6	727/171	
7	727/171	
8	727/171	
9	727/171	
10	727/171	
11	727/171	
12	727/171	
13	727/171	
14	727/171	
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92	727/171	
93	727/171	
94	727/171	
95	727/171	
96	727/171	
97	727/171	
98	727/171	
99	727/171	
100	727/171	









1) Lötstift Sk-lfd.Nr.121  
Einbauage beachten

1) Sk-lfd.Nr. 116

2) Prüffeldabgleich  
TEST ROOM ALIGNMENT  
auf Leiterplatte  
aufliegend ein-  
bauen

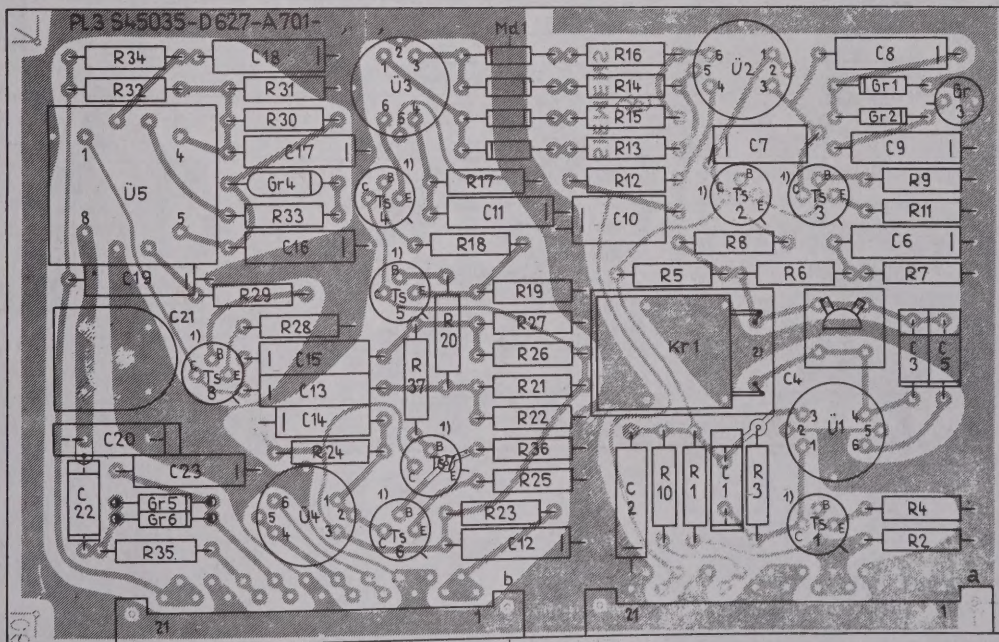
S45035-W673-U1

25458	4	5478/09		
10565	A	Schüdel		
Tag		Mitteilung	Name	
		Ausgabe	Ers.f. Rel.ms 35 W673 a1e	

INTERPOLATOR BOARD 3

Interpolator-Platte 3  
für W234

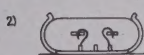
S45035-W673-A701-7402



Sk-lfd.Nr. 115

1) Lötstift Sk-lfd.Nr. 121  
Einbauage beachten

1) Sk-lfd.Nr. 116



2) Anschlußdrähte der  
Fassung der Skizze  
entsprechend ausformen  
Sk-lfd.Nr. 112

S45035-D627-U1

25458	3	5478/09		
21707	2	5477/931		
11641		Schüdel		
Tag		Mitteilung	Name	
		Ausgabe	Ers.f. Rel.ms 35 D627 a1e	

INTERPOLATOR-BOARD 3

Interpolator-Platte 3  
für D 370

S45035-D627-A701-7402

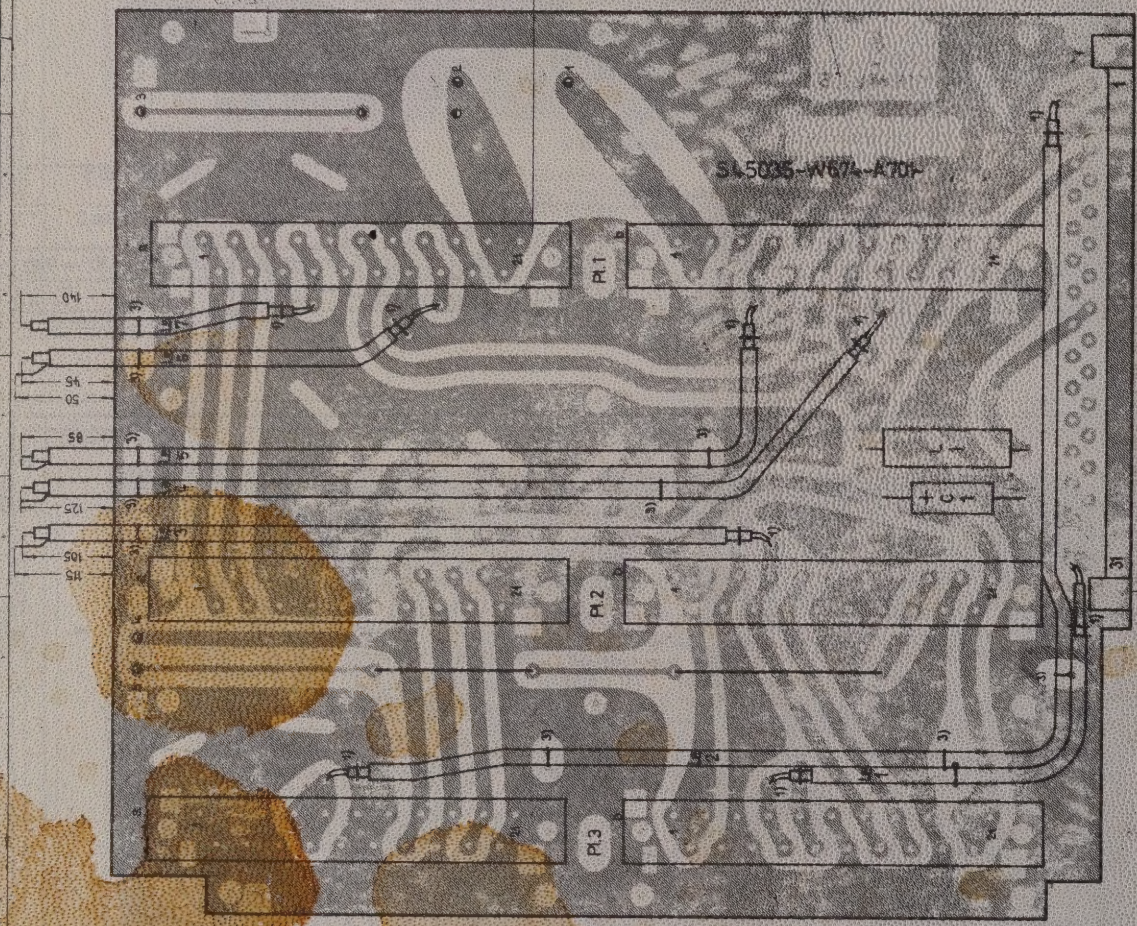




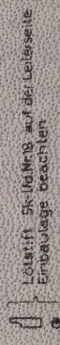








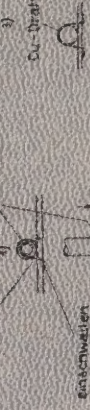
CL 128 + AL 528 beachten



Ausgabe von 5k 50mA

1. Satz Bauteilliste SL 5035-W674-A701  
2. Satz 1.7 SL 5035-W674-A701

2.1 Draht 0,5  
2.2 Draht 0,5



Freie Leitungsenden der L23-L27  
mit Schraubkabeln überziehen

2) Beschriftung in Mittelschrift 30IN W5J  
schwarz aufbringen  
Herstellungszeichen an beliebiger Stelle

SL 5035-W674-U1

PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD  
FOR OSCILLATOR I W23AL 0370

Verdrahtungsleiste-Platte  
für Oszillator I W23AL 0370

SL 5035-W674-A701-A702